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WASHINGTON.

Secretary Boutwell Gives His Reasons for Purchasing the Bigelow Block.

Representative Beck Replies at Length to Parson Brownlow's Remarks in the Senate.

Another Day Spent in the Senate on the Sumner Resolution.

Mr. Morton Volunteers a Solemn Warning to Liberal Republicans.

The Chicago Relief Bill Reported to the Senate in a Modified Form.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORE ABOUT THE ARMS SALE TO FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—There seems to be scarcely a doubt that a fair investigation of the circumstances attending the sale of arms, if ordered by the Senate, will show that, soon after the Franco-Prussian war began, sales of arms was suspended by the President. That after the French Emperor had fallen and the Republic was declared, strong and persistent influence from Conkling politicians in New York, including Murphy and General Ingalls, of the Quartermaster's Department, were brought to bear here to revoke the order of suspension, and that they fully succeeded. When the difficulty arose about selling to Remington after he was known as a French agent, the sale was made to Thomas Richardson, known here at the time as virtually another name for Remington. That Richardson never appeared here in person in regard to the matter, but that Remington did appear and managed it, including the [illegible] matter of obtaining the order for the manufacture of cartridges at a Government Arsenal. It is asserted as a fact that the Custom House teams hauled the guns after arrival to the steamers which were to convey them to France. It appears that two sets of despatches were sent to France from Remington's agents here; one set of which were withheld on the other side, stating the price at which the arms were purchased, and the second set containing a price about one-third greater as the purchase price. In this way bills were run up till the French accounts show the payment of almost $4,000,000 in excess of the prices at which the United States sold the arms. Remington's commission was also calculated upon at an advanced price of the arms, and not upon the cost price. The last payments under these contracts were those for batteries, purchased by C. K. Garrison. These were suspended on allegations of fraud, and thereupon the difficulty with Remington arose. Remington next appeared before the French authorities with his letters from Secretary Belknap, General Dyer, Senator Conkling, and other prominent Americans, to secure the final settlement of his claims.

THE WHISKEY TAX.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is understood to have recommended to the Ways and Means Committee a consolidated whiskey tax of 70 cents per gallon.

THE CASE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY BATEMAN.

District Attorney Bateman had an interview with the Attorney General to-day, and insists that a full investigation be made in his case. The Attorney General had addressed him a letter at Cincinnati asking him to suggest a method in which he could carry on such inquiry. The probabilities are that Mr. Sage will be requested to present such evidence as he may choose before some officer of the Internal Revenue in Cincinnati, and that Mr. Bateman will then be afforded an opportunity to cross-examine witnesses.

BECK'S REPLY TO BROWNLOW.

Beck's personal explanation in the House to-day attracted great attention. The attack on him yesterday, by Senator Brownlow, was admitted by nearly every member of the House to [illegible] which entitled Beck to a very [illegible] notice, however wide liberty in reply. He [illegible] in the outset that he would not in any degree invade the privileges of the House. However, Stevenson, of Ohio, Hale, and Hoar exhausted all parliamentary resources to prevent him from speaking. Except to interpose unqualified objections, Beck's defence of himself from the personal allusions of Brownlow were such as to convince the House that he had been deeply wronged. So far as a speech could vindicate him, the vindication was complete.

OFFICE-HOLDERS AND THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Mr. C. C. Fulton, of the National Republican Committee, who is known to enjoy the full confidence of the President, says, in this morning's Baltimore *American*: "In urging that those holding office should refrain from attending the Philadelphia Convention as delegates, we disclaim any lack of appreciation of independence or manliness of office-holders as a class. Our purpose has been to prevent them from being put in a position that would give their defamers an opportunity to avail themselves of the peculiar clamor which they have been so diligently at work to raise for the purpose of damaging General Grant. If those holding commissions under him should be in any force at that Convention, his renomination would be held up as the work of a bread-and-butter brigade. It seems to us so important and desirable that the membership of the Convention should be direct from the people, that it is a token of surprise that any earnest friend of the President holding office should, for a moment, doubt the propriety of keeping away from it. The opponents of General Grant's renomination would like to see the majority of the Convention office-holders. It would be playing into their hands, and apparently sustaining their oft-repeated declaration that he is using Executive patronage to secure the renomination. Of one thing we are certain, they will please the President more by staying away than by attending, and that the nomination will be more popular if not a single ballot is cast by an office-holder."

LAND GRANT TO A WISCONSIN RAILROAD.

The Senate, to-day, passed an old acquaintance among the land grants, being the revival of a land grant to the Bayfield & Lake Superior Railroad. The amount of land involved, mostly valuable timber lands, is about 1,000,000 acres. The attempt of Morrill, of Vermont, to stop it failed, as the matter appeared to be entirely arranged in advance. The bill went through with a negative vote of only seven. This is the advance guard of the subsidy railroad schemes, of which twenty-six are pending in the Senate, and forty in the House.

PAYMENT OF DUTIES IN TREASURY NOTES.

The Committee on Banking and Currency devoted considerable time to-day to the consideration of a bill providing for the payment of duties on imports in Treasury notes. They finally decided, in view of the consequences to result from the adoption of such a measure, to refer it to the Sub-Committee of Ways and Means, which has exclusive charge of all matters relating to or effecting the return to specie payments. The Committee also discussed the leading features of Sherman's bill retiring three per cent certificates, and a majority of the members developed opposition to it, as tending to contract the circulation of currency. It will be some time before either of these bills will be reported.

UNION PACIFIC MAILS.

It seems that the Post Office has been in constant receipt lately of protests from various business interests in the country because of the interruption of California mails on the Union Pacific Railroad by reason of the snow blockades. Several parties in the Territories have made propositions to the Post Office Department to transfer the mails from delayed trains by wagons to points accessible to railroad communication for reasonable compensation, and one of these propositions met with much favor on the part of the postal authorities, who were about to take up with it when prevented through the influence of Oakes Ames. This gentleman used the argument that such a course on the part of the Postal Department would be an official declaration that this road was not a reliable through mail route.

THE BIGELOW BLOCK.

Secretary Boutwell defends himself from the fault found with him for the selection of the Bigelow block for the Post Office site in Chicago by asserting that the Government saved $600,000 thereby and that he was recommended to accept this bid by a majority of the members of the Illinois Congressional delegation. With reference to the Government interest in the old site, it has been suggested that it would serve for the location of a new bonded warehouse.

A GRANT TO THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

The Committee on the Pacific Railways to-day reported a bill granting to the Central Pacific Railroad one-half of the Island of Yerba Buena for depot purposes. The grant is conditional that the Secretary of War may prescribe restrictions under which the Island is to be taken, and that the Government may at any time resume possession when the public good may require it. There are restrictions also as to the width of the draw to the bridge which the company propose building, to unite the Island with the main land. General Banks has been requested to appear before this Committee, for the purpose of furthering the investigation called for in his resolution as to the Northern Pacific Railway.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Agricultural Convention to-day adopted a resolution that Boards of Agriculture be established by the Legislatures in States where they do not already exist.

JOHNSON, THE DEFAULTER.

The case of Seth Johnson, Treasury defaulter, which it was thought had been closed yesterday, and accused discharged, was reopened to-day upon the discovery that the law pleaded in the bar had been amended by a subsequent statute, and the Court directed that Johnson be brought in to plead on Monday.

CONDITION OF SENATOR DAVIS.

Senator Garret Davis was yesterday and the day before able to sit up. His physician believes that he will be able to go out in a few days, but it is impossible that he will be able to resume his duties in the Senate this session. As soon as he becomes strong enough he will return to Kentucky, by the advice of his physician.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR HOWE.

Senator Howe is sick with scarlatina.

KU-KLUX ORGANIZATION.

The Attorney General this morning received from the District Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, a verbatim copy of the Constitution and by-laws of a secret organization in operation in that District, known as the American Crusaders of '76, which document was captured by said attorney.

THE APACHES IN NEW MEXICO.

Agent Piper, at Canada Alamosa, New Mexico, writes on January 27, that he thinks the prospect for the peaceful removal of the Apache Indians to the Tullarosa Valley is very encouraging.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

PETITIONS.

Mr. LOGAN presented the petitions of heavy lumbermen in the Northwest in favor of the Chicago Relief bill; also, the resolution of the Illinois Legislature for the same.

BUFFALOES.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to restrict the killing of buffaloes on the public lands.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. CARPENTER called up the bill to extend the time for the construction of a railroad from the river St Croix to Lake Superior.

In response to an inquiry from Mr. Casserly, Mr. Carpenter said the bill was identical with one passed last session.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) said that a grant of lands for the road was passed in 1856, and opposed the bill.

Mr. CASSERLY also opposed the bill.

Messrs. CARPENTER, CONKLING, and TIPTON advocated it.

It was then passed.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill for the relief of Chicago sufferers, with an amendment striking out the section which provides for a drawback on imported building materials, and substituting therefor a provision that there shall be allowed and paid out of the United States Treasury, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, to owners of all materials actually used in buildings erected on the ground burned over by said fire the sum of $400,000, provided application therefor be made within two years from the passage of this bill.

SUMNER'S RESOLUTION.

The consideration of the resolution as to the sales of arms to the French during the Franco-Prussian war was resumed.

Mr. MORTON said that Mr. Sumner would have great difficulty in convincing the country that the introduction of this resolution was not a move on the Presidential chess-board, intended to affect the next Presidential convention or election, by alienating the German vote from the Republican party. Whatever might be said of the substance of the resolution, its form was inexcusable, for it was so drawn that Senators could not vote for the preamble without asserting that the allegations to be investigated were true, and it was as absurd to ask the Senate to do this as it would be to ask a jury to find a verdict first and take the evidence afterward. The preamble assumed that there was a discrepancy of over $1,700,000 between the accounts of the Treasury and those of the War Department, which was not true.

Mr. SUMNER said the preamble did not assume the actual existence of the discrepancy. It only asserted that there was an apparent discrepancy in the official reports of the two departments.

Mr. MORTON. That is the very point I deny, that it appears from reports of the two departments, and I aver that the reports show that there are no discrepancy; that it has been all explained. Even Mr. Schurz admitted yesterday that he had no doubt it could be explained.

Mr. SCHURZ said that what he had said yesterday was that the Secretary of the Treasury had explained the apparent discrepancy for the fiscal year ending in 1871, but had failed to explain a previous discrepancy, although he expressed the belief that it could be explained.

Mr. MORTON [illegible] was authorized to say that the charge that there was a discrepancy was frivolous and without foundation.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that if any one would intelligently examine the accounts in the reports he would see that there was no discrepancy.

Mr. SCHURZ said the Secretary of the Treasury had admitted to him that all moneys paid into the Treasury from sales of arms did not appear in the reports, for the reason that some of the accounts had not been settled when the report was made.

Mr. SUMNER said that the Secretary had told him that it had taken some time to look into the accounts at the Treasury to sift this matter to the bottom.

Mr. MORTON. Yes, and he told you in the same conversation that it was all right.

Mr. SUMNER. Yes.

Mr. MORTON. Then we will consider the discrepancy out of the case.

Mr. EDMUNDS insisted that there was no apparent discrepancy, and Messrs. Sumner and Schurz had fallen into the mistake of supposing there was by looking for the item under the wrong heading in the Treasurer's report.

Mr. SUMNER said that in his remarks the other day he had contrasted the figures in the report of the Secretary of War for the fiscal year with those in the report of the Treasurer for the same fiscal year, and had said that the discrepancy showed that there was at least a reason for inquiry, and he insisted that the fact that a three-days' discussion was necessary to explain the discrepancy, fully justified that assertion.

Mr. MORTON said that it was now admitted that there was no discrepancy at all. The next question was whether there had ever existed any sufficient ground for the suspicion to justify its introduction into the Senate, and he insisted that there was not. All great Governments were always selling arms for which they had no use, and that was what our Government did in this case; and the cartridges were manufactured because the arms could not be sold without ammunition adapted to them. But it was a mistake to say that a special order was required to manufacture that ammunition. That manufacture was going on all the time under the general law authorizing the disposal of damaged ordnance stores.

Mr. SCHURZ said that the powder used for making cartridges must necessarily be of good quality, and asked whether it could be classed under the head of damaged, or otherwise unsuitable for the United States service.

Mr. MORTON said that was standing upon words. The Senator (Schurz) insisted that, under the statute, we could not sell powder until it was damaged so as to be useless, and then, of course, we could not sell it at all. That construction of the law was new and absurd.

Mr. SCHURZ said that, according to Mr. Morton's construction of the law, the Ordnance Department could go into the manufacture of cartridges as a regular business, for it might safely be assumed that there was always powder on hand which was liable to get damaged unless used in that way.

Mr. MORTON said that the officers of the Ordnance Department had power to do that, and Mr. WILSON said it was their duty to do it.

Mr. MORTON said that Mr. Schurz' narrow construction of this law showed the desperate straits into which he had been driven.

Mr. SCHURZ said he would undertake to take care of himself. He reminded Mr. Morton that in this case the cartridges were manufactured, not for the purpose of getting rid of damaged powder or pig lead, but because they were asked for by agents of the French Government.

Mr. MORTON said the Prussian Government had known all about these transactions at the time and could have bought arms themselves if they wished, but they declined and made no complaints because the arms were sold to others.

Mr. CONKLING said that Baker & Co., referred to by Mr. Schurz, were a German firm who he was informed by high authority had bought the arms of our Government, which had afterwards passed into the hands of the Prussian Government.

Mr. MORTON said that when the Prussian Government permitted arms to be sold by our Government and shipped openly from New York to Brest and Havre without objection, it was very extraordinary that an intervention in behalf of that Government should now be made in the Senate.

Mr. SCHURZ asked whether he meant to insinuate that either Mr. Sumner or himself (Schurz) was acting in behalf of the Prussian Government.

Mr. MORTON did not mean that, but did mean to say that when the Prussian Government made no objections, there was no occasion for American Senators to try to convince them that they had cause to complain.

Mr. SUMNER. I know of nobody who is trying to convince the Prussian Government. We are trying to convince the Senate that something has been done which ought to be inquired into.

Mr. MORTON. But if you can convince the Senate that our Government has violated international law, you will convince the Prussian Government at the same time, and you will do it at the very hour when that Government is sitting as an Arbitrator on a very impartial question between the United States and Great Britain.

To show how indifferent the Prussian Government had been in regard to those sales of arms Mr. Morton said he had been informed that when Baron Gerolt informed his Government that sales were going on to parties in the interest of the French, and expressed the belief that he could secure them for Prussia by paying 15 per cent more than the French agents, Bismarck declined to authorize him to negotiate for them, saying the Germans could get them cheaper by taking them from the French on the banks of the Loire. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCHURZ asked Mr. Morton to state his authority for this.

Mr. MORTON replied that, after all the vague suspicions and rumors and references to French newspapers in which the movers of this resolution had indulged, they need not now be so particular in demanding authorities.

Mr. SCHURZ. Will the Senator be kind enough to indicate any point in my speech that is not based upon documentary evidence.

Mr. MORTON. I cannot undertake to rehearse the Senator's speech. The Senate has heard it, and it is in the *Globe*.

Mr. MORTON again said that the object of the resolution was to alienate the German vote, but he did not believe the attempt would succeed. The Germans were an educated people, remarkably well informed in the politics of this country. They were in the habit of thinking for themselves, and they did not belong to anybody, neither could they be carried in anybody's breeches pocket, however capacious they might be. They were Republicans because the principles of the Republican party accorded with their own liberal and progressive ideas, and they were well aware of the notorious fact that the sympathies of the Republican party and of its leading journals were with Germany in the late war, while those of the Democracy were with France, and that when the Germans in Paris had need of a protector they chose the Minister of the United States, Mr. Washburne.

Recurring to the main question, he said, even if there was anything wrong in the sale of arms by the Ordnance Department, the President was not to blame, as he had never ordered them, and Mr. Schurz had admitted that the Secretary of War was not to blame.

Mr. WILSON read a letter from Treasurer Spinner, saying that when he was in Europe last summer, the story about taking arms from the French on the Loire was current in the German journals, and adding that the discrepancy between the accounts of the Treasury and War Departments was found to be less than $6,000. Mr. Wilson made a statement of former large discrepancies between the accounts of the Departments, and said that such discrepancies did not necessarily imply fraud.

Mr. MORTON, in conclusion, said that the results of this Administration were so magnificent that nothing was left to its enemies but to raise a prolonged howl of corruption. Before the meeting of Congress he had heard of this mine that was to blow General Grant out of the Presidential field, but now the mine has been exploded, and instead of the President it was the engineer that was blown up. He warned Liberal Republicans against the delusive idea that they could organize a new party which would take in the Democracy. The contest was to be between the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention and the nominee of the Democratic Convention, and if any man hated General Grant so much as to wish to see him defeated in that contest, he could contribute to that result in two ways; by going over to the Democrats, or by going to the Cincinnati Liberal Convention, and putting a third party in the field. The Democrats were playing possum, and preparing to profit by the quarrels of Republicans. It was a shrewd game, but it would not succeed. The platform of the Liberal Republicans was substantially a Democratic platform, one on which even the Ku-Klux at the South could stand. If it should triumph in the next election, five millions of colored citizens of the South could not receive protection against their Ku-Klux persecutors, the records of whose deeds are soon to be laid before the country in the report of the Investigation Committee, which read like so many pages torn from the chronicles of hell.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend the resolution so as to direct the Committee to inquire whether any American Senator or other American citizen has been in collusion with the Government of France, or emissary or spy thereof, in reference to said matter.

Mr. TIPTON said that the tactics of the President's friends and advisers in Congress had destroyed the harmony of the Republican party, and quoted an article from a journal published in his own State, which described the three leading champions of the President in the Senate as single-barrelled and demagogues. He charged those gentlemen with having attempted, ever since General Grant's inauguration, to establish a tyrannical ascendancy in the Senate by questioning the Republicanism of every man who did not believe in the immaculate infallibility of the Executive. He quoted from the debate in the second week of the present Administration on a bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, to show that even then it was sought to coerce Senators into voting for that bill, by making it a test of their fealty to the President. He referred to the deposition of Mr. Sumner from the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and said that in the caucus Mr. Sumner's friends were only in a minority of six; that they could have triumphed in the Senate with the aid of the Democrats had not the same "read-you-out-of-the-party" tactics been resorted to. The same plan had been tried to ward off the investigation of abuses in New York, but it had failed, and it would fail henceforth, because the people were aroused. The investigation had already gone far enough to show [illegible] of jobs, and it must go on until corruption should be everywhere exposed and punished.

Without voting the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITION.

A petition from shipwrights of Philadelphia was presented for a repeal of the duties on tea and coffee, and for the protection of home industry.

FREE OF DUTY.

On motion of Mr. DAWES a bill was passed allowing photographic pictures for the exhibition of the National Photographic Association, to be held in Cleveland, O., in June next, to be imported free.

SHARPSHOOTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. HAY presented an invitation from the American Sharpshooters' Association to the House to attend the festival at Highlands, Ill., in May next, and moved to appoint a committee of five to attend.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, thought it against the dignity of the House to accept such invitations.

W. R. ROBERTS suggested that "Bomarang Cox" should be [illegible].

Mr. HAY said [illegible] the same thing had been done in 1868.

Mr. BROOKS withdrew his objection and the resolution was passed.

BECK EXPLAINS AT LENGTH.

After some debate upon allowing Mr. BECK to have the floor for personal explanation, he was accorded that privilege. He did not intend, he said to use any billingsgate or slang, or to degrade the House by any allusions which members would say were not eminently proper. It was more important to him that he should be right, and that the House should say that he was right in the remarks for which he had been arraigned in the Senate. In that speech he had said that Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, had made a pandemonium of that State. He (Beck) had been on the Committee to investigate the condition of the South, and when he had come to look over the condition on things in Tennessee from the close of the war for four years, he saw such a state of things as existed nowhere else on the American continent, and it was because he found that state of things so existing that he had made the remarks to which exception had been taken. If those facts did not exist, then he was guilty of slander. But, if they did exist, and if he should prove to the House that the State had been by misrule made a pandemonium for four years after the war closed, then he was not guilty of any slander. He should either stand before the House as a wilful and malicious libeler, or he should stand confirmed by the facts as he would show them. Before he would say a word as to the personal attack on himself, he wanted to show to the House that he was right in saying that Tennessee had been a pandemonium for four years.

Mr. STEVENSON asked the Chair as a question in order, whether in a personal explanation, a member had the right to proceed in a general discussion of the State of Tennessee.

The SPEAKER replied that it had been repeatedly ruled that when a member was permitted to make personal explanation he was not limited as to what he should say, except that he must be within the rules of the House.

Mr. BECK said he desired to show the condition of things in Tennessee, as that was the great point in the matter. He denied the right of any member to make use of the privileges of the floor to malign or slander any one outside of it, and whatever he had said he had said on his own responsibility, as a man, and he was prepared to prove its truth.

He then proceeded to show the condition of things in Tennessee, from 1865 to 1868. How the Legislature, by a series of acts, unparalleled in American history, constituted itself a body, not representing one-tenth part of the population. How seditious laws were passed; how persons were arrested for speaking disrespectfully of the Government; how there was an outlawry of persons, an outlawry of the press, an outlawry of the franchise, an outlawry of everything which did not bow to the mandates of the men in power. He showed how 70,000 citizens of the State had been disfranchised by law; how the Governor had disfranchised twenty-eight counties in Tennessee because they had elected to the Legislature men who were hostile to him; how he had reduced the vote of the State from 150,000 to 39,000; how he had only allowed nineteen men to be registered in the whole county of Henry, and how no man was allowed to vote who was not known to be in favor of the Legislature and Governor, and everything they did.

Messrs. GARFIELD and STEVENSON renewed the point of order that the remarks of Mr. Beck were not in the nature of a personal explanation.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, and was sustained in his position by Mr. BANKS, who said that the Speaker was entirely correct, and that Mr. Beck was in accord with the practice of the House.

Mr. GARFIELD sent to the Speaker a written question, "Whether, when a member gets permission to make a personal explanation, it is on the implied pledge that he will confine himself to a personal explanation, and not make a general political speech."

The SPEAKER replied that Hill left the original question open as to whether the gentleman himself regarded his own remarks as a personal explanation. The present occupant of the Chair had always endeavored to circumscribe and confine personal explanations somewhat more within the bounds than had been usual. Here called on one distinct occasion the ruling of his immediate predecessor (Colfax) and a similar ruling of his other predecessor Banks, who had so kindly given him the aid of his experience to-day, that where the consent of the House is given for a personal explanation it is within the discretion of the gentleman himself to say what he chooses within the rules of the House.

Mr. BANKS. That is the practice.

Mr. BECK resumed his remarks, but was soon interrupted again by a point of order made by Mr. Hale, similar to those already made and overruled.

The SPEAKER, in overruling it, remarked that in his judgment, neither the gentleman from Maine (Hale), nor either of the gentlemen from Ohio (Stevenson and Garfield), could dictate to the gentlemen from Kentucky his line of argument.

Mr. BECK resumed his remarks, and reported that the great point which he desired to make, was that he had not falsely charged any man, when he said that pandemonium had been made in Tennessee. If he had said that the condition of things in Tennessee was a hell, he would have been nearer the truth.

Mr. STEVENSON (excitedly). And made so by demons. [Laughter.]

Mr. BECK. I say now that no man can read over the record of Tennessee and see how, step by step, that condition of things was produced, how men were disfranchised, how a militia was organized and put over the people; how military orders were executed, how proclamations were issued, how martial law was declared and executed, without seeing that what I said of the State of Tennessee in that connection was strictly true, and that it was the worst governed State on the American Continent. He proceeded to read from the testimony of witnesses who, he said, were strictly loyal men, and said that he would print the rest of it in the *Globe*.

Mr. STEVENSON objected to the printing of anything that was not read.

Mr. BECK. Then I will read the whole of it, and I give notice that nothing shall go in the *Globe* in the future that is not read. He then went on to quote from the testimony of witnesses, and said, "In that I was insulted. I was charged with being the vilest of men; with having left a livery stable and taken up a slave driver's lash, and with deserving the scorn and contempt of all decent men. I would not notice it, but for the fact that what has been said against me will go to all the world. I am willing to stand on my record before my people at home. They know me. They have trusted me, but they cannot speak to-day to the whole American people as I can speak to-day from this place, and when gentlemen rise in their places anywhere, I do not care where, and charge that I am a man who is not to be trusted because I am so vile, and came from so vile quarters, and am guilty of such vile practices, I denounce it here, and denounce it everywhere. I know why all these charges were made. What I said about a pandemonium in Tennessee was said about all other Southern States—a good deal more about some of them. One man, Davis, of Texas, was looking me in the face when I said it. I said more against Governor Bullock, of Georgia, who sat by my side, and they are not cripples, nor all imbeciles. I have never told a lie, and I am prepared to prove every fact I have stated here or elsewhere. They thought they would put a man to speak against me, of whom they could say that he is a cripple, that he cannot write, that he cannot read, that he cannot walk, and they shield themselves behind him. They are not all cripples. All the rest of them can walk. I will prove what I said against every one of them, and it is because Reed, of Florida, Scott, of South Carolina, and Davis, of Texas, and all of them know that I will prove it; because they know that I have been prominent in getting up a report which will be placed before the country in less than a week that they are trying to blacken me so that when the people take up the report and read it they may say, 'O it's that fellow Beck, who was a negro-driver, that says this.' That is their game. That is the reason they selected a poor old imbecile to attack me.

Mr. STEVENSON again made a point of order against Mr. Beck, and was again overruled by the Speaker, who said he had been listening very attentively, and the gentleman from Kentucky had not violated any parliamentary law.

Mr. BECK resumed. The people of Lexington had sent him to Congress three times, the last time against his protest, and after his written declination. They had met him with ovations when he went home. He was willing to stand on their knowledge of him. And his character. He never was in any man's livery stable, and had never whipped any man's slave nor his own slaves, though it might have been better for them and himself if he had done so sometimes. The charge that he had been a slave-driver was a lie, and he hurled it back on all those men with the scorn it deserved. He felt humiliated at having to tell all this, and he would not have done so had the attempt merely been to injure him personally; but the object was to destroy the power and effect of what he had said, and of what he would continue to say against the carpet-bag governments of the South, and all their frauds, all their corruption, all their rascalities. He knew what it was all done for. He knew why feeble old men had been selected to attack him by others who were more deeply implicated than he. In order to exhibit Brownlow's consistency in attacking every man as a slave-driver, he read some extracts from the debate between Brownlow and Pryun, twelve or fifteen years ago, in Philadelphia, in which Brownlow took the position that American slavery ought to be perpetuated; that slavery was the inevitable condition of human society, and that God always intended the relation of master and slave to exist. He (Beck) commended these extracts to the other side of the House (laughter). He asked them to read Brownlow's speeches made in 1860, in which he denounced the abolitionists, and spoke of Vice President Hamlin as a free negro. As to Brownlow's laying the lash on his (Beck's) back, if he were stronger than he was, he said no man ever laid lash on his back or struck him a blow, and no man ever should and live. Brownlow could not say so much for himself, as Fayette McMullen knew. He (Beck) was no braggart and no blackguard. Any fish-woman could beat him at abuse, but he repelled with honest indignation the charge made against him that he had ever been guilty of anything unworthy either himself, his family, or his people. If he had been here, he [illegible] represented the proudest District in America, a District that had more capacity to produce [illegible] that was requisite for human life than many of the [illegible].

Mr. BECK said he meant no disrespect to the Senate in any allusions he had made to it, but when he saw vultures sitting the nest of the eagle, and baboons taking the place of lions, he protested against the outrage. He wanted to keep the Senate pure and high-minded. He wanted to see the State represented by honorable men, not by men who forced themselves in there at the point of the bayonet, or by fraud, corruption, chicanery, or ostracism. That was the way he looked at it. That was the way he felt in speaking about it. In conclusion he thanked the House for the courtesy it had extended him.

Mr. BECK was listened to with the greatest interest and attention by members of the House and crowded galleries. He spoke with great rapidity and force, and was warmly congratulated by his political friends when he concluded.

The House afterwards passed a large number of private bills, but did no public business, and adjourned at 3 o'clock,—the session to-morrow to be for general debate only.

OHIO.

State Woman's Suffrage Convention at Columbus—Resolutions Adopted—Large Petition for a Modification of the Liquor Law—Express Robber's Confession.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 16.—The Woman's Suffrage Convention met again to-day. The morning was spent in discussing the resolutions presented by the Committee. After speeches by Mrs. Swisshelm, Langley, Cole, and Brown, resolutions were adopted declaring the Woman's Suffrage Association, as organized, for the single purpose of securing suffrage to woman, and inviting all people, without regard to age, sex, religious, or political condition, to join with them in this work; also declaring that the Convention repudiates efforts to associate free love theories with the question of suffrage; pledging themselves to work for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention who were in favor of suffrage, and asking the Legislature to submit a constitutional amendment on this subject.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session resolutions were adopted pledging the influence of the organization to secure the election of delegates to the coming Constitutional Convention who will pledge themselves to amend the Constitution so as to constitute woman equal to man in all political and legal relations; that it is the duty of the friends of woman's suffrage to use their best efforts to defeat the enemies of impartial suffrage, and elect those who will make the enfranchisement of woman a cardinal principle of political action; also congratulating the Reform party of Massachusetts for the Labor [illegible]'s full rights of citizenship, recognizing [illegible] equal compensation and in demanding [illegible] congratulation were woman's labor. Letters of [illegible] Council Bluffs, Mrs. read from Mrs. Bloomer, of [illegible] Celia Burleigh, of Connecticut, and others.

Adjourned *sine die*.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 16.—A saloon-keeper of this city left for Columbus to-day with a petition 122 feet long and containing over 5,000 signatures, praying for a modification of the present liquor laws.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—The shooting of James Trimble a few days since, by the guard of the Adams Express Company, was the termination of a series of robberies of their cars of thousands of dollars' worth of jewelry. Through his confession the greater portion of the goods have been recovered. To-day Tobias Strauss and David Evans, pawnbrokers of this city, were arrested, charged with receiving the stolen property.

ILLINOIS.

Snow Storm in the Central Part of the State—Railroad Accident—Funeral Notice.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 16.—A rain storm last night was followed to-day by one of the heaviest snow storms of the season, over four inches of snow falling since this morning.

Freight train No. 8, from the east, on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, collided with No. 5 freight at Milmine station, to-day. Tony Figaro, brakeman on No. 8, had one arm broken, and John Patterson, on No. 5, had a leg broken, and the engines and a number of cars were badly used up.

On the same road to-day freight train No. 10 run into a car loaded with iron which was standing upon a side track near Carthage. Engineer Steele, the fireman, and brakeman were badly injured.

The funeral services of Mrs. Bates, wife of State Treasurer Bates, will take place to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Congregational Church.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 16.—The heaviest snow storm of the season fell here to-day. The storm began at 5 o'clock and raged without a minute's cessation all day, and has not entirely abated at 7½ o'clock p. m. The snow now lies upon the ground to the depth of some ten inches, and the sleighing is fine.

INDIANA.

Infanticide Case at Indianapolis—Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—Two men saw a woman leave a basket on the steps of a building occupied by the Sisters of Charity, in this city, to-night. The basket was found to contain the dead body of a child, evidently born alive and strangled. The woman was tracked to a residence in the neighborhood, and will doubtless be arrested to-morrow.

R. B. Hall, for many years a prominent attorney in this city, died at Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

Meeting at Fort Wayne in Aid of the Detroit, Fort Wayne & St. Louis Railroad.

FORT WAYNE, Ind, Feb. 16.—A meeting of prominent men of this city and from along the proposed line of the Detroit, Fort Wayne & St. Louis Railroad was held here to-day. An organization was effected on the basis of a capital of $1,000,000. Fully $50,000 was subscribed at once. Guarantees sufficient to build the road are had, and it is the design to commence work immediately. A Board of Directors was elected; also for the first year the following officers: A. P. Edgerton, President; John Roche, Vice President; Chas. McCulloch, Treasurer; Wm. Fleming, Secretary. The line of this road runs from Detroit to Adrian, Mich., thence to Fort Wayne and Kokomo, Ind., and through to St. Louis. It is thought the building of this road will make this city a heavy distributing field for the Clay County, Ind., block coal, the Michigan Peninsula iron ore, and Michigan Pine lumber. It is said that the importance of the above line is already recognized by capitalists.

FOREIGN.

Synopsis of the English Case Submitted to the Geneva Council.

Large Amount of War Material Said to be Concealed in Paris.

M. Rouher Assaulted While Riding in a Funeral Procession.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The case submitted to the Geneva Board of Arbitration by the Counsel of Great Britain in regard to the Alabama claims has been laid before Parliament, and is published. The document is divided into ten parts;

Part 1 remarks that no definite or complete statement of American claims has ever been furnished. The Treaty of Washington and previous correspondence will supply, however, a general definition of the demands made by the United States. Rule 2, of Article 6 of the Treaty of Washington is quoted as follows: "A neutral Government is bound not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as a base of naval operations against the other or for the purpose of a renewal or augmentation of military supplies, or arms, or recruitment of men." This rule is interpreted as prohibiting the supply of war-waging vessels from neutral ports, but is not prohibitory of the sale of arms or munitions of war in the ordinary course of commerce. The claims submitted are for damages growing out of acts of vessels respecting which the United States allege that Great Britain failed in her international duty. The Tribunal must determine the question of failure of duty. If it decides that there has been such failure, then it must award a gross sum for damages, or define the liability for the guide of the assessors of said damages. The circumstances of the sailing of the steamers Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Shenandoah were materially dissimilar, but Great Britain maintains that in respect to none of them has she failed of her international obligations or rendered herself justly liable.

Part 2 gives a history of the civil war in the United States, showing that the course of England and the maritime powers was of a vigilant and scrupulous neutrality.

Part 3 makes a statement of international rights and duties, of the laws of England bearing thereon, and of the faithful performance and execution thereof of Great Britain during the war. It also gives a detailed account of the action of Minister Adams and Earl Russel, to prevent the departure of rebel cruisers.

Part 4 shows the limits of the powers possessed by the British Government to prevent such departures.

Parts 5, 6, 7, and 8, respectively, present in detail facts relative to the steamers Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Shenandoah.

Part 9 sets forth that the steamers Georgia and Shenandoah were never equipped for war in the British Dominions. Her Majesty's Government was only informed respecting these vessels after their departure. The Alabama and Florida even did not receive their armaments in British waters. The peculiar circumstances of the Alabama's escape are recited, and England's vigilant endeavor to prevent her sailing, as well as America's failure in the attempt to capture her, are insisted on.

Part 10 complains of the disadvantage under which Great Britain labors in meeting an unpresented case.

The document concludes as follows:

"While England regrets the departure of rebel cruisers from her ports, she cannot acknowledge the justice of the claims against her for pecuniary damages for their acts. The United States must fully establish the facts of England's negligence. England is ready to accept the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration, whether favorable or unfavorable. She desires only that it shall be just."

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The text of Earl Granville's letters on the Alabama question will [illegible] this country by Monday or Tuesday next, when a reply will be transmitted.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons to-day Disraeli inquired whether any answer to Granville's note concerning the Alabama claims had been received.

Mr. Gladstone replied that nothing official had been received by Her Majesty's Government, but United States Minister Spencer thought the reply of his Government would reach London about the first of March.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Minister Washburne, accompanied by Count De Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had an audience with Thiers to-day, and presented to His Excellency Messrs. Cushing, Evarts, and Waite, counsel of the United States before the Geneva Tribunal. Hon. Bancroft Davis was unable to be present on the occasion.

The police have information which leads them to believe that 60,000 rifles and 30 cannon, with large stores of ammunition, are concealed in Paris. An active search is being made in all parts of the city.

The Right Centre in the Assembly refuse to coalesce with the moderate Right, and is preparing an independent programme of policy.

Charles Etienne Conti, formerly Private Secretary of the Emperor Napoleon, died on the 14th, in this city. The funeral took place to-day, and was attended by a large number of partizans of the ex-Emperor, as well as relations and personal friends of the deceased. Among those who followed the remains to the grave was M. Rouher. As the funeral cortege approached the cemetery of Pere La Chaise, the carriage of M. Rouher was surrounded by an angry and excited throng of people who stopped it, and made threatening demonstrations, crying, "*A Bas les Imperialists.*" The friends of Rouher left their carriages and came to his assistance. M. Rouher finally escaped from his assailants amid a cheer from the Imperialists, and the procession was not again interrupted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Mrs. John Wood was entertained at breakfast this morning by her literary and professional friends, previous to her departure for America. Charles Reade presided. Mrs. Wood will sail for New York on Saturday.

The House went into Committee on the Supply bill, when William Fowler, member for Cambridge, made a speech denouncing the Coolie traffic, and the part taken therein by citizens of Portugal, Spain and Cuba. He referred particularly to the horrors which had been reported in Cuba and Peru, and presented revolting details of the treatment of Coolies in the Spanish Antilles. Other members followed Mr. Fowler in condemnation of the traffic, which was pronounced a disgrace to civilization.

PHILLIPINE ISLANDS.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—Advices from Madrid represent that all is quiet in the Phillipine Islands, the revolt of native troops having been completely suppressed. The surviving mutineers were tried by court-martial, and eleven sentenced to suffer death. The leader of the revolt has been executed.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.—The funeral of the late Governor General, the Earl of Mayo, takes place to-morrow. Baron Francis Napier, Governor of the Madras Presidency, who succeeds to the Governor Generalship *pro tem.*, is expected to arrive here on the 24th inst.

ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 16.—It is announced that the Pope intends to denounce the concordat so far as it relates to Alsace and Lorraine.

UTAH.

Godbe, the Mormon Reformer, Publishes a Crushing Expose of Mormon Sinfulness.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 16.—The *Tribune* to-day publishes, over the signature of W. S. Godbe, a crushing expose of the Church authority in the local government of Salt Lake City. Peter Clinton, just re-elected Alderman, is shown to have been a defaulter and receiver of bribes as Police Judge, by a report of the Mormon City Council years ago, of which Committee Godbe, then in the Mormon Church, was a member. This further shows that Brigham Young caused the report to be suppressed, and sustained Peter as being, although dishonest, peculiarly fitted for his office. Godbe, present leader of the Mormon reformers, says this was the first damaging blow to his faith in the Church, opening his eyes to the abuses of Brigham Young's authority, and ultimately causing his apostacy. Moral devotion to the Mormon Church covers all sins. The expose is quite lengthy and creates a decided sensation.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The lowest barometer in Kentucky will probably continue moving eastward during the night, turning to the northeast on Saturday morning. The winds will veer to the northeast and southeast on the Middle and South Atlantic coast, with rain by Saturday morning. Northeast winds, with clouds and snow, will continue on Saturday over the lower lakes, and cloudy weather extend over the Mississippi Valley. Rising temperature and falling barometer will advance eastward to Minnesota and Nebraska.

Indian Raids in New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 16.—The *Daily Post* correspondence from Ft. Bayard reports that on the 8th inst. a party of Indians came into Silver City and drove off a large herd of cattle. They also set fire to an outhouse belonging to Mr. Bremen, owner of cattle, and his man Cook was burned in the house. A scouring party of twenty men, under Lieutenant Gordon, have left in pursuit.

A La Mesilla letter to the *Post* says that the Indians are reported in large numbers all along the route between La Mesilla and Tucson. Sorry times for the mails.

Prospect for the Early Opening of the Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Feb. 16.—The train on the Union Pacific leaving here Jan. 18 is reported as passing Washakie station to-day. Trains from the West had not reached Rawlins. Weather mild and wind high.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 16.—Superintendent Sickles telegraphs that trains passed Bitter Creek this 6 p. m., and will be through to-morrow morning. A train is announced to leave Ogden for the East to-morrow. The Japanese have arranged to leave Monday morning.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Rev. Samuel Cook, the oldest Calvanistic Baptist clergyman in New Hampshire, died at Concord, yesterday, aged 81.

—The Grand Duke Alexis and party leave New Orleans, to-morrow, by rail, for Pensacola, via Mobile. The Russian fleet awaits them at Pensacola.

—Buckhout, the murderer, was executed at White Plains, N. Y., yesterday. He betrayed no fear of death, and said he was content to die.

—Ira H. Bird, Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of the State of Ohio, aged 50 years, and a very prominent man, died at Cincinnati yesterday.

—The Post Office was consumed in the conflagration at Maryville, Ill., on Thursday evening. The furniture, letters, stamps, and a considerable sum of money, were burned.

—The body of Henry A. Sweet, son of Alanson Sweet, an old resident of Milwaukee, was found frozen between Superior and Bayfield, a few days since, where he had gone to look after property.

—The first of the riot murder cases at Los Angeles has resulted in a verdict of not guilty, the District Attorney stating that he had only Chinese testimony to offer, which was not reliable. The defence introduced no witnesses.

—A woollen mill at Peterboro, N. H., caught fire by spontaneous combustion, yesterday, and was wholly destroyed. An operative, named Mrs. Ellen Upton, was burned to death. The mill and stock were insured for $20,000.

—The Boston Grant Central Club has perfected its organization with A. H. Rice, President; O. E. Doolittle, Secretary, and thirty-four Vice-Presidents, including Governor Washburne, ex-Governor Claflin, and all the Massachusetts delegation in Congress.

—Accounts of a fearful Norther on the Mexican coast are received. The English bark Panuco, from Liverpool, which arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 6th inst., dragged her anchor, and the vessel was lost. Twelve of the crew were drowned.

—A Halifax despatch says the steamship New York experienced terrible weather on the voyage from Bremen. Her boats were carried away and her bridge broken. Captain Von Emsten was knocked about on deck and badly cut in the face. One of the sailors fell from aloft to the deck and was killed.

—A grinder employed in the reaper works of F. H. Manny, at Rockford, Ill., was, yesterday caught in a belt from a shaft, revolving at the rate of seventy-five revolutions a minute, and almost instantly killed. His head was crushed and his bones badly broken. The deceased was a Swede, named Charles Ingland, and was about 22 years old.

—In St. Louis last night Charles Novell and two companions were drinking and playing cards in a saloon, when some difficulty occurred about the payment of a bill. Novell refused to pay his share, and left the saloon. Lavo, the saloon-keeper, followed him to the door and asked him to settle, whereupon he drew a knife and stabbed Lavo in the left breast, right side, just below the ribs, and in the groin, inflicting three dangerous wounds. Novell was immediately arrested, and Lavo conveyed to his room, where he lies in a critical condition.

Rather Complex.

The Westfield (Mass.) Police Court has lately been entertained with a case of more than an ordinary degree of richness. Mrs. Jane Blakesley complained of her husband, several weeks since, for ill-treatment, but after the case had been continued until a week ago Saturday, she reported that she had "made up" with her erring lord, and wished to withdraw the complaint on the payment of costs. These amounted to $12 for the costs of court, and $12.50 for witness fees. They hadn't the money, but promised to bring it the next Saturday, and the Court kindly continued the case again till that time. Elated at the prospective settlement, the man traded his horse for another (notwithstanding his own had been mortgaged to a business man of the town) and paid $17 to boot, borrowing the money of the Chief of Police, whom he promised to pay when he came to Court again, on Saturday. Promptly at the appointed time, the litigant but [illegible] reconciled couple reappeared at the Court [illegible], and James, with sorrowful face [illegible] recited the loss of his pocketbook, and obtained the consent of the Justice to go out and search for it. While he was gone, his wife, who remained at the office, alarmed the Court by announcing that she was in labor, and the Chief of Police was hurriedly sent for, and the woman placed in his care. The officer, however, finding that his money was lost with the Court's, managed to spend several hours in a fruitless search for his pocketbook. But meantime one of the town fathers had found it, while on his way to a selectman's meeting, and when he opened it and found who the owner was, a brother selectman, remembered that he had a bill against Blakesley. So he got out a writ of attachment covering the amount, and called on the Chief of Police (who was himself interested to the amount of $17) to serve it. The Chief did his duty, attached the money for the selectman, and after all claims had been paid, had just 5 cents left for his. The Court, finding itself thus enriched by its own weapon, the law, continued the case another week; the Chief took a mortgage on the new horse to secure his debt; the business man who had the mortgage on the old horse started out in anxious search for the purchaser thereof; and the hero of the story, bewildered at the fickle way fortune had treated him, got gloriously drunk.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Special convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., this evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on R. A. Degree. Visiting companions fraternally invited. By order of the M. E. H. P. JOHN WHITLEY, Sec.

Chicago Lodge No. 55, I. O. O. F.,

Will meet this and every succeeding Saturday evening until further notice, at the hall of Fort Dearborn Lodge, northeast corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

BRICK.

BRICK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

800,000 handsome red Bricks must be sold, on cars. 550,000 No. 1 large red and white Bricks, in lots to suit. Consignments of all kinds of bricks and building material solicited immediately, while the demand is good. Money advanced. Reference, Second National Bank, Chicago. MUSSELWHITE & CO., 67 West Lake-st.

BRICKS.

BRICK, LIME, CEMENT,

And Building Material generally, sold on commission. Consignments solicited. Advances made. PIERCE & SKELSEY, 181½ LaSalle-st.

WANTED.

Wanted, to Rent,

A good store on West Madison-st. Address H 24, Tribune office.

WANTED.

Republic Ins. Co. Certificates of Indebtedness. A. O. SLAUGHTER, 328 Wabash-av.

TAILORING.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

"ELY."

See his Card top last column.

PRIZE PACKAGES.

The Great California

PRIZE PACKAGE CO.

Choicest French Confectionery. Hundreds of Dollars given away! Every package contains a money prize. Every lady and gentleman should purchase a prize package. All goods warranted as represented. For sale at Branch Office, 680 State-st. JAS. P. KING, Agent.

LOTTERY.

Missouri State Lottery.

Legalized by State Authority, and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme of Class B to be Drawn Feb. 29, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	[illegible] prizes of	[illegible]
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrs, $2.50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, and are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to all purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

☞ Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, or EXPRESS. Address

MURRAY, MILLER & CO., No. 615 Walnut-st., (Post Office Box 2446), St. Louis, Mo.

INSURANCE.

Reliable Insurance!

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY.

Cash Assets, 1st January, 1872,

$3,666,242.85

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.

Cash Capital and Surplus	$1,033,601 72
ASSETS.	
United States Securities	440,000 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	412,400 00
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	67,475 73
Real Estate	53,450 33
S. C. Bonds	16,000 00
Other Securities	44,275 66
	$1,033,601 72
Liabilities	49,353 77

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.

Cash Capital and Surplus	$ 872,627 91
ASSETS.	
United States Securities	450,631 25
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	111,500 00
Cash in Bank and hands of Agents	99,436 35
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	136,050 00
N. Y. County, Tennessee, and Virginia bonds	35,107 50
Other Securities	34,902 81
Real Estate	5,000 00
	$ 872,627 91
Liabilities	45,606 32

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.

Cash Capital and Surplus	$1,356,239 58
ASSETS.	
United States Securities	[illegible]
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	[illegible]
Cash in Bank and hands of Agents	97,856 76
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	186,800 00
Real Estate	22,775 48
Alabama and Tennessee [illegible] bonds	23,000 00
Other Securities	50,707 34
	[illegible]56,239 58
Liabilities	65,194 00

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.

Cash Capital and Surplus	$ 503,773 64
ASSETS.	
United States Securities	251,545 00
Bank Stocks	36,130 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	6,400 00
Cash in Bank and hands of Agents	35,738 43
Leasehold Estate	85,000 00
New York City & County bonds	82,800 00
Other Securities	6,160 21
	$ 503,773 64
Liabilities	38,238 09

Policies issued and renewed, and all business pertaining to Fire Insurance promptly attended to by

JAMES B. FLOYD, AGENT, 60 South Canal-st., (SECOND STORY.)

NOTICE.

Office GREAT WESTERN INS CO., No. 181 West Madison-st., Room 12—All parties having loss claims, adjusted or unadjusted, and all other creditors of the Company, will please call at once at this office, as the business of the Company must be closed immediately. C. D. HOOKER, Prov. Assignee. Chicago, Feb. 17, 1872.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Claims against this Company prosecuted in the Bankrupt Court. Proofs must be made at once. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

GERMAN AND HIBERNIA, OF CLEVELAND.

Policy-Holders will find it to their advantage to call on SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

STATE, OF CHICAGO.

This Company is now in Bankruptcy. Policies bought by SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

COAL.

CHEAPER COAL!

We are selling all sizes of LACKAWANNA and WILKESBARRE COAL at $12.00
ERIE and WALNUT HILL 10.00
INDIANA BLOCK 8.00
HOCKING VALLEY 7.50
MINONK 6.50
WILMINGTON 6.00
BLOSSBURGH 9.00
LUMP LEHIGH 11.50
KENTUCKY CANNEL 11.00
DELIVERED.
Liberal reductions made for car lots.

Miner T. Ames & Co.,

No. 1 West Randolph-st.; corner Kinzie and Green; corner Kinzie and Elizabeth; and foot of Carpenter-st., North Branch.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTANT TO THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

An office has been opened at 23 South Canal-st., Chicago, where can be seen samples from seven first-class Eastern manufacturers, of men's, boys' and youths', ladies', misses' and children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers. Orders taken at Factory "Hard Pan Prices." APPLETON, DAVIS & CO., Manufacturers and Manufacturers' Agents.

N. B.—You have all the advantages without the expense of going East. We employ no travelling agents.

TAILORING.

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"ELY."

See his Card top last column.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

On city property, for building purposes. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

Money for Loans.

We are prepared to make loans of large or small amounts at current rates, without delay, upon improved residence or business property in this city, or for the purpose of rebuilding upon the burnt district. GALLUP & PEABODY, 412 Wabash-av.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Matthews & Murphy, TAILORS,

HAVE REMOVED to 498 Wabash-av. They open with a large and select stock of Imported Goods for men's wear.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Contractors and Builders.

We have on hand, and for sale, a large stock of three-inch JOISTS AND TIMBER. Bills cut to order. Saw Mill and Daniels' Planers. CHARLES FITZ SIMONS, cor. Union and West Twenty-second-sts.

FOR SALE.

PEW FOR SALE.

Pew No. 142, in Grace Episcopal Church. Inquire of J. H. DIX, 44 and 46 South Water-st.

CLOTHING.

FIRST

Of our IMPORTATIONS for THE EARLY SPRING trade of '72 are now upon our counters.

TEN

Per Cent discount on all garments made by ELY during remainder of February.

Wedding Outfits a Specialty!

Shirts made to MEASURE, EXTRA DURABLE and PERFECT in FIT.

Clergymen 10 off during the YEAR.

Our SPRING FASHIONS are now in readiness.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

ELY, Tailor & Draper, 657 Wabash-av.,

Between Thirteenth & Fourteenth-sts.

MUSIC BOOKS.

Richardson's New Method for the Piano ... $3.75
Mason & Hoadley's New Method for the Piano ... 4.00
Mason & Hoadley's Easy System for the Piano ... 2.50
Le Carpentier's First Book for the Piano ... 1.00
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AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The following named Government Stores will be sold at public auction, at FORT GIBSON, IND. TER., sale to commence March 15, 1872: 500 cords wood, 200 tons hay, 7 army wagons, 1 ambulance, 31 benches, 30 double bunks, 5 cook stoves, 22 heating stoves, stove pipe, mess tables, office chairs, harness, horse collars, wagon bows, neck yokes, lines, riding saddles, bridles, wagon covers, saddle blankets, blacksmiths', carpenters' and wheelwrights' tools, 4 brick machines, 4 mowing machines, 4 horse rakes, 4 hay presses, 1 bush hooks, coal hods, mattocks, hoes, corn brooms, pumps, 1,451 lbs. rope, etc. Also a quantity of clothing and camp and garrison equipage, consisting of uniform jackets, bed sacks, mosquito bars, spades, axes, tents, etc. By authority of the Secretary of War. L. C. EASTON, Deputy Qr. Mr. General, U. S. A. Office Chief Qr. Mr. Dept. Mo., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Feb. 15, 1872.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

Committee of Special Relief, Standard Hall, cor. Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st.

NOTICE.

From and after February 10, all applications for aid of any kind, to the Special Committee, must be made through the mail. Such applications must be in writing, addressed "Special Relief Committee, Standard Hall," and must state the name, residence, and post and present condition of the applicant, the amount of money required, and the purpose for which it is needed, and what aid they have received from any source. The applicant must furnish at least two references to well-known citizens.

No personal interview will be allowed to any applicant unless a letter requesting such interview shall be received by such applicant from the committee. E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

BRICK MACHINE.

BRICK MACHINES.

D. L. SEYMOUR, of the Peekskill Mfg. Co., Peekskill, N. Y., will be at the store of A. G. DOWNS & CO., 324 West Madison-st., on the 20th and 24th of February, to contract for the delivery of their celebrated "ECLIPSE" BRICK MACHINES and TEMPERING WHEELS, or any other tools wanted by brickmakers.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of [illegible] is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to settle the accounts of the firm at the store of [illegible], Chicago. OTTO JEVNE, PETER N. ALMINI. Feb. 16, 1872.

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. J. SEXTON,

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Is prepared to make estimates and contracts for any kind of work in the building line. Communications addressed Box 32, Builders' Exchange, will be promptly attended to.

OUR RELIEF BILL.

Meeting of Citizens to Urge Its Passage by Congress.

An Enlargement of the Area from Which to Supply the Demand for Building Material Required.

Chicago Must be Relieved from Monopoly and Extortion.

Spirited Addresses by Messrs. Coolbaugh, Bross, Arnold, Larned, Otis, Hoyne, Forsyth, and Harvey.

Adoption of Resolutions Calling for the Remission of Duties.

A Committee Appointed to Visit Washington, and Urge the Passage of the Relief Bill.

A large number of the representative men of Chicago assembled at the Tremont House last evening, to take measures to place before Congress the real sentiments of the people of this city on the subject of the bill remitting duties on building materials to be used in the burnt district. There were over 500 hundred persons present, among them the following named gentlemen: W. E. Dodge, N. P. Wilder, John Crerar, T. B. Blackstone, James H. Dunham, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Peter Page, J. B. Drake, Hon. N. B. Judd, S. D. Kimbark, Judge J. M. Wilson, F. T. Wheeler, E. L. Larned, Horace White, Thomas Hoyne, Judge Goodwin, John McGennis, E. A. Storrs, Chas. Tobey, R. E. Goodell, Chauncey T. Bowen, John Forsyth, W. E. Boyington, Marshall Field, Philip Wadsworth, F. T. Sherman, Hon. William Bross, Hon. Charles Hitchcock, L. G. Fisher, C. H. Beckwith, James Wadsworth, Potter Palmer, James R. McLain, W. E. Hale, George L. Dunlap, E. R. Wadsworth, John Van Arman and C. L. Wilson. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. William Bross, who nominated Hon. William F. Coolbaugh for President.

REMARKS OF MR. COOLBAUGH.

Mr. Coolbaugh was elected, and, on taking the Chair, said that the meeting was a meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics of Chicago, called for the purpose of taking such action as they might deem proper to aid in securing the passage of the Chicago Relief Bill now pending in Congress. He understood it to be one of the primary objects of the meeting to give utterance in no uncertain or mistaken tone of voice to the fact that the business men of the city of Chicago are as a unit in favor of the passage of the bill. [Applause.] It was known to all that unfavorable influence was exerted against the bill when it was pending in the Senate of the United States, on account of the assurances given by members of the Senate, who were hostile to the bill, that there was a difference of opinion among the people of Chicago in regard to the propriety and the necessity of the measure. He had reason to believe that, if that had not been the case, the bill would have become a law, and the people would now be receiving the benefit of its provisions. He had great faith that it was not yet too late, if proper measures were taken, to reverse the action of the Senate upon the question. He believed that, if the voice of the people of Chicago went forth as he was sure that it would do, unanimously in favor of the bill, it will pass substantially in its present form. It was to take such measures that the gentlemen had assembled,—to give evidence that there is a unanimity of feeling on this question, so as to make the wishes of the people felt in Washington.

Mr. C. L. Wilson, of the *Evening Journal*, was then elected Secretary.

REMARKS OF MR. BROSS.

Mr. Bross stated that there had been a meeting three or four weeks ago, at which a Committee had been appointed to go to Washington and urge the passage of the bill, but assurances having been given that the bill would pass, the Committee did not go. The appointment of a Committee under present circumstances was necessary, in order that the importance of passing the bill can be urged personally upon members of Congress. Chicago was to be built up, and made as it had been, one of the greatest cities of the nation.

REMARKS OF MR. ARNOLD.

Hon I. N. Arnold thought the world would look with astonishment upon the hesitation of the Government regarding our relief. Every nation has manifested such a generous liberality and sympathy for Chicago, that when they noticed the hesitation about remitting the duties upon the material necessary to rebuild the city, they will be surprised. There were many precedents justifying the action asked for. Congress did not hesitate in affording Portland relief, why should it refuse Chicago? If it has desired to establish a public library, books were admitted free of duty; if a new branch of manufacturing was to be established, the machinery to make it a success would be admitted free. This was just and right. There never had been a calamity as great as the one inflicted upon this city, and it was a matter of surprise to him, and almost incomprehensible, that there should have been any opposition on the part of the Senators to the proposed bill. It had been suggested in the newspapers that a certain portion of our citizens were not in favor of the bill. He trusted it was not true. He could not believe that there were people, whatever may be their own interest, or imaginary interest, at this critical time, who could be so lost to the sufferings of their fellow citizens as to desire to promote their individual advantage at the expense of others. He deemed it important that the country should know that Chicago as a unit asked the passage of the bill. He regretted that the committee which had been appointed did not go to Washington, for if they had gone the bill would now have been a law, because they would have been able to meet the misrepresentations that have been made regarding the difference of opinion among the people. A committee of representative men should be sent there promptly to give such assurances as may be necessary, and aid the Senators and representatives to pass the bill. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF MR. LARNED.

Mr. E. C. Larned was glad of an opportunity to add his approbation of what Mr. Arnold had said regarding the passage of the bill. He was not a free-trader, but a protectionist on principle. At the same time, he was warmly in favor of the Chicago Relief bill, and thought it ought to become a law. It was said by those who opposed the bill that it was unconstitutional. He, however, felt very safe on that question in following the footsteps of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the Hon. Lyman Trumbull. [Applause.] There was a man who had shown himself in the past to be conservative upon constitutional questions, who had been careful not to advocate any measure which he deemed at all repugnant to that instrument, or at all doubtful in its constitutional character. He thought that man was Senator Trumbull. Therefore, without any thorough investigation of his own, he felt safe, because Senator Trumbull was ready to vote for it. [Applause.] In regard to the merits of the bill, it seemed to him there could be but one opinion. It was simply an expedient to enable Chicago to get material at the normal prices that rule throughout the country, but was a bill to prevent Chicago from being disfavored,—to relieve her from disadvantages which have been thrown around her in consequence of an unparalleled calamity. The energy which built up the city, and which the world admires so much, for the reason that it rushes forward with such tremendous speed to restore and renew that which has been destroyed, makes an enormous demand for building materials of all sorts and descriptions, within a very short space of time. Such a demand caused an unnatural condition of the markets, and there were plenty of persons to avail themselves of it, and the result is extortion and monopoly, and a condition of prices far beyond what it ought to be. Ought not the business men of Chicago, rushing as they are with manly energy and determination to build up the city, to be relieved from the pressure of monopoly and extortion? Ought not legislation to open competition, and enlarge the area from which to supply the demand, to the end that some manufacturer of linseed oil, or some other commodity, shall not extort three or four prices from the people of Chicago for the article. A very large part of the building materials that would have been used in the construction of the buildings that are about to be erected were destroyed by the fire. The duties were paid on them once, and if the Government would not allow rebates, the dealers in the articles would have to pay the duties over again. On this ground, it seemed to him, the rebates should be allowed. There was no sound principle, no just objection to the bill. Looking at the condition of the city, it was certainly surprising that any one can be found who will array himself in opposition to the measure. Private interest and selfish greed ought surely to stand in the background at least a little while in the presence of so unparalleled a calamity. [Applause.] The common sympathies of humanity that have been manifested in the magnificent charities for the relief of a suffering people, ought to induce every one to leap at the chance to help Chicago out of this calamity, and to resume her old condition. It was surprising that a man can be found who would put a barrier in the way of this city, showing, as she does, such courage, energy, and determination; such heroism under a terrible calamity as to excite the admiration of the world. The people of Michigan and Wisconsin ought not to be so much troubled about the matter. The lumber markets of the world are wide; there is plenty of room for them, and the amount of lumber that will be consumed in Chicago is but a drop in the bucket compared with the lumber trade of the city. Let every man who has any power or any influence to exert in regard to this legislation do his utmost to secure the passage of the bill at once, that there may be no delay in knowing that this beneficent measure is to become a law. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF JUDGE OTIS.

Judge Otis said the people of Chicago and of the whole world knew that Chicago was to be rebuilt; but, in order to rebuild it, the help of everybody was needed, as it was a great undertaking. There would be expended annually, for the next three years, in building, $25,000,000. If 5 per cent was saved, it would be $1,250,000 annually in the pockets of the people; if 10 per cent, $2,500,000, which was a tremendous saving. It was a fair estimate to say that the remission of duties on all the lumber, brick, glass, paints, oils, plate-glass, etc., that is to be imported for the buildings, will be equivalent to the whole of the city, State and county taxes. The debate in the United States Senate, and the discussion in the newspapers, showed that there was something more behind this measure than a matter of charity to this stricken city. The eyes of the people are opening upon this iniquitous system of protection we are under, and it is becoming known how it works. Was it true that we are paying for the benefit of certain interests an annual sum equal to the whole of our taxes, and we not know it? He thought they were in the way of finding it out now. [Loud applause.] The last speaker had placed it on correct ground, although he (Mr. Larned) was in favor of a protective system. His (Otis') counseling had led him to believe that it was a system of iniquity. The Chicago people had had a practical argument about it. It had been brought home to them in the opposition to this bill. There was no use in smothering it up. He had seen a man circulating a petition remonstrating against the remission of the duty on salt. The effect would be, if the duty is remitted, the people will pay less for salt than they now do. If Canada could contribute $500,000 for our relief, she ought to be permitted to send here her lumber; if foreign countries, with their "pauper labor," can contribute half a million, let them bring in their commodities and we will reciprocate.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Peter Page, Esq., Messrs. Horace White, E. C. Larned, and Thomas Hoyne, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, expressing the sentiments of the meeting in regard to the Relief bill.

REMARKS OF MR. HOYNE.

Mr. Hoyne had heard Judge Otis say something about protection. He thought it injudicious to raise such a question. The question of relief was a much more important one, as it involved the rebuilding of the city. The people of Chicago were not in the condition that they were before the fire, and if Congress would only permit us to stand where we did, things would be well enough. The calamity had not only stripped the people of material means, but of the resources that would rebuild the city, and if any law pressed upon the people now, so as to deprive them of the material and labor to rebuild, it ought to be relaxed for the time being. [Applause.] The city of Chicago had, since the war, paid millions of revenue into the National Treasury, but the people are not begging the Government to return a dollar, but were asking for relief in order that, for one year at least, they may reach out their hands for the material and labor not only of this country but of the world. When England had her tariffs upon the food and substance of the people, she used what was called a "sliding scale." When provisions were scarce and high, the tariff went down, and food came from abroad, and the price was reduced. We had no sliding scale, but now that materials had become scarce, we must ask Congress to give us a temporary sliding scale, so as to be relieved of the duties on the articles we need. [Applause.] He thought if the protective law was a just one, the men who were protected by it had the right to enjoy it. He deemed the relief asked for was just and necessary. A united front must be shown Congress, and the bill would pass. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF MR. JUDD.

Hon. N. B. Judd favored united action, and the asking of Congress to say by legislation, "We will help to restore the city and thus benefit ourselves;" for the restoration would be a benefit to the entire country. Year before last this Congressional district paid more money into the Treasury of the United States than any other district—$2,000,000 more than the wealthiest district in New York. This was known in Washington, and the wishes of the people would, he thought, be heeded.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions then submitted their report, which is as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting, in behalf of the people of Chicago, without distinction of party, appeal to the Congress of the United States to pass the bill now pending, to allow a drawback of the duties paid upon materials imported and actually used in the construction and repair of buildings in the burned district, with such restrictions only as shall secure the Treasury against fraud and confine the operations of the bill to those actually engaged in building in said burned district.

Resolved, That the citizens of Chicago do not ask any donation from the General Government to enable them to rebuild their burned homes and places of business, but they respectfully represent that the Government should obtain its revenue from the profits and prosperity of the country, and not from its losses and calamities; and, inasmuch as the property destroyed in the unparalleled conflagrations of the 7th, 8th, and 9th of October last had once paid all the taxes lawfully imposed thereon, we hold that it is unjust to require the payment of these taxes a second time for the restoration of that property.

Resolved, That the destructive conflagration which has laid so large a portion of the City of Chicago in ruins, has not destroyed the courage or energy of her people; that they intend to rebuild their city, and they ask of Congress that while our people are gathering all their resources, and devoting all their energies to this great work, they shall not be made the victims of the ruinous extortions and enormous enhancement of prices of building materials, which has been occasioned in this market by the vast increase in demand, but, that, by the passage of the bill now before Congress, we may, by enlarging the area from which our supplies can be obtained, be able to procure our building materials at fair and reasonable rates.

COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

Mr. Bross moved that a Committee of Three be appointed by the Chair to select fifteen gentlemen, to constitute a Committee to go to Washington, and use every possible effort to secure the passage of the law.

The motion was adopted, and the Chair announced as the Committee of Three, ex-Lieutenant Governor Bross, George Armour, and John V. Farwell.

The Committee subsequently reported the following-named gentlemen as the Committee of Fifteen: William B. Ogden, Chairman; Hon. Joseph Medill, Charles L. Wilson, Horace White, J. Y. Scammon, Perkins Bass, Chauncey T. Bowen, James E. Tyler, Potter Palmer, C. H. McCormick, M. W. Fuller, Hon. Charles Hitchcock, N. S. Bouton, Joshua L. Marsh, and Thomas B. Bryan.

REMARKS OF MR. FORSYTH.

Mr. James Forsyth felt that it was no time for handling persons with kid gloves. There were men on the Relief Committee dispensing charity that had allowed their avarice to swallow up their own charity, as in the case of Wirt Dexter, E. W. Blatchford, and others. He thought that the meeting should express the sentiments of the people of Chicago, and not allow men who occupy the position of members of the Relief Association to send it forth to Washington that they protest against the relief which we ask and need. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF MR. HARVEY.

Mr. J. W. Harvey remarked that a great deal had been said about the lumbermen being opposed to the bill, but he had not met one of them who was opposed to it in any respect. All had spoken of it as just the thing they wanted to relieve the city. He wanted to make an explanation about the Wirt Dexter matter, as he knew all about it. In conversation with Mr. Dexter one day, the matter of remitting the duties on building materials coming to this market was broached, and Mr. Dexter said it was understood that the duties were to be taken off all building material coming to this port to be sold. He (Harvey) said to Mr. Dexter that he thought it would be unjust,—that the object was to benefit the people who had suffered by the fire. Mr. Dexter endorsed this sentiment, and wrote a letter to Senator Ferry, stating this view. When the notice was given in the newspaper that he was opposed to the bill, he (Dexter) had forgotten about writing the letter, as he wrote it at my suggestion, and gave it no further thought. He knew of a gentleman to whom Senator Ferry had telegraphed for names of lumbermen opposed to the bill, but no names had been sent him. He did not believe there was a lumberman in the city who was opposed to the bill.

ADDED TO THE COMMITTEE.

On motion, A. G. Van Schaack, Hon. N. B. Judd, and ex-Lieutenant Governor Bross were added to the Committee.

POWER TO FILL VACANCIES.

Mr. W. E. Hale moved that the Committee have power to fill vacancies and add to their number if they consider it expedient. Agreed to.

A SUGGESTION.

Mr. Farwell said the Committee had a sound mind and memory, but should not forget what they are going to Washington for. The question of free trade and tariff ought to be left out entirely.

LETTER FROM MR. M'CORMICK.

The Chairman then read a letter from Cyrus H. McCormick, in which he regretted that, owing to having a very severe cold, he was unable to be present. He thought any one who opposed the passage of the bill had a narrow mind, and requested the assemblage to let Congress know, by an unmistakable demonstration, what are the wishes of the people.

ANOTHER ADDITION.

On motion John Crerar, Jacob Rosenberg, Lazarus Silverman, Thomas Hoyne, and Peter Page were added to the Committee.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. William Milligan stated that his firm had signed a protest against the bill, but had done so under a misapprehension, and regretted doing it. [Applause.]

Mr. Bross said that several other firms had done the same thing, and were sorry for it.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Josiah Bissell thought the question of time in the bill was an important one, and Congress ought to be asked for an extension. He made a motion to that effect, but it was voted down.

Mr. Farwell said he was in Washington when the bill came up, and it was a surprise there when it was announced that a committee was to be sent from Chicago to urge its passage. He believed it would have gone through if the informal question of Free Trade had not been brought up.

A gentleman replied that he objected to the abominable doctrine of protection being brought in.

The Chair decided the discussion out of order.

Mr. Farwell considered the question of time important. It would require at least six months to get ready, and then only a year would be left to complete the work.

The report of the Committee of Three was then adopted, and the assemblage was then declared adjourned.

MEETING TO-DAY.

There will be a meeting of the Committee of Fifteen, or rather Twenty-two, at THE TRIBUNE office, at 11 o'clock this morning.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Friday, Feb. 16.

CITY PROPERTY.

DuPeyster st, between Halsted and Desplaines sts, s f, 25x119 ft, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $2,200.

West Monroe st, w of Leavitt st, n f, 25x133 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $3,450.

Peoria st, 145 ft s of Adams st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 26, 1869; consideration, $5,800.

West Erie st, between Western av and Oakley st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 4, 1871; consideration, $700.

Fulton st, 25 ft e of Morgan st, s f, 25x100 ft, with building, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 84 in L. D. Boone's Addition, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $1,500.

West Liberty st, 100 ft w of Union st, n f, 75x73 ft, dated March 14, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

Fullerton av, s e cor of Racine road, 5 acres, dated Feb. 2; consideration, $5,454.

Lots 12 to 17 of Lot 4, in Block 38, of Fake's Subdivision in Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Sept. 11, 1871; consideration, $3,600.

Lot 4 of Lots 2, 3 and 26, of Block 84, in School Section Addition, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $10,750.

Lot 3, in Block 2, of Young's 3 acres of n e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated May 1, 1869; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 28, in Crane's Block 2, in United States Bank Addition, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $950.

Catherine st, 100 ft w of Jefferson st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 14, 1871; consideration, $575.

Wabash av, 100 ft n of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 32 and w ½ Lot 43, in Haywood's n w ¼ Section 34, 39 14, on Prairie av, near Thirty-second st, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 17, 18, and 19, in Block 84, School Section Addition, on s e corner of Canal and Ewing sts, dated Dec. 14, 1871; consideration, $25,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 8, 9, and 10, in Peck's e ½ Block 13, Section 29, 40, and 14, dated Aug. 18, 1871; consideration, $3,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 6, in Block 37, of Theological Seminary Subdivision of Hyde Park, dated May 9, 1870; consideration, $1,150.

GOING FOR THEIR MONEY.

Important Meeting of Business Men Yesterday Afternoon.

The Creditors of New York Insurance Companies in Chicago Co-Operate to Secure Their Claims.

They Decide Upon a Plan of Action—Fifteen Companies to Be Put into Bankruptcy.

List of the Corporations Selected for the Slaughter.

Highly Interesting Statements by Messrs. Carter and Coolbaugh.

A meeting of the principal business firms in this city was held at the Union National Bank, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of agreeing upon a plan whereby all the merchants can co-operate to secure the insurance due them from New York companies. Heretofore everyone has been working for himself, and, in consequence, nothing has been accomplished. There were present J. V. Farwell, of J. V. Farwell & Co.; Mr. Hale, of Hale & Ayer; Mr. Spencer, of Hibbard & Spencer; Mr. Blair, of William Blair & Co.; Mr. Benedict, of Field, Benedict & Co.; C. F. Periolat, of James Forsyth & Co.; Mr. Seeberger, of Seeberger & Braky; Mr. McFarland, of M. D. Wells & Co.; Mr. Frasher, of D. B. Fisk & Co.; Mr. Woodward, of Keith Bros.; W. F. Coolbaugh; Mr. Sprague, of Page & Sprague; Mr. Bullock, of Bullock Bros., and Mr. Carter, representing Gilbert Hubbard & Co.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Carter, and J. V. Farwell was elected President, and Mr. Sprague, Secretary.

The President stated that the object of the meeting was to see what was necessary and proper to be done to collect money from the defunct New York insurance companies.

Mr. Carter said he represented nearly $3,000,000 of claims of merchants against the companies. He had awaited the action of the Committee of Eleven, but they did nothing beyond advertising for claims, and then dissolved. Representing eighty wholesale firms, and about twenty others, he had visited Hartford, Boston, Providence, and New York, and examined as thoroughly as he could the affairs of the fifteen New England companies and the fifteen New York companies. The result of his examination was published in THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 28. Subsequently, armed with letters of attorney, he went to New York, about the beginning of January, and was there some three weeks, spying out the ground as well as he could. As those present were aware, all the New York companies were in the hands of Receivers, appointed by the State Courts, and, unless they were ousted by some means, the matter will continue in their charge. Through them Chicago must look for whatever it receives from the companies. Time was a very important consideration, as people who are building this winter should have the money due them, or a portion of it, at once. The law of New York required the companies to hold their first meeting within four months. Some of them were being held this week, others will be held next week; but he could safely assure those who had been expecting dividends, that, with the exception of the North American, none of the companies would pay a dividend. How long it would be before they would, he could not say. The Lorillard claimed to have $11,000,000 losses, and argued that they could not safely pay a dividend until that was cancelled. The Irving might possibly declare a dividend; the New Amsterdam had already, but few, however, had received it. It might be three months, six months, or a year, before any of the other companies declared a dividend. They are allowed by law sixteen months from the date of the appointment of a Receiver in which to declare a second dividend, and finally wind up the estate. Then three months additional is allowed before the matter becomes absolute, and not subject to be overthrown; so that it will be May, 1873, before the end is reached, and it is very doubtful if it is reached then, because the Mercantile Columbian Companies went into the hands of a Receiver in May, 1866, and have never paid a dividend yet. The Commonwealth went into the hands of young Tweed in April last, and had never paid a dividend, and there was no probability that it ever will. These State Court proceedings were very expensive. There were nine Receivers to pay, the fifteen Receivers paying for rent of offices $121,200 per annum. To this must be added a force of one hundred men to do the work. These clerks are simply calculating the unearned premiums on policies, and when the calculations are made, go to the Court with an order and pay them. The Receivers do not give anything like an adequate bond. In the case of the Beekman, the bond was $25,000, while the assets are between $400,000 and $500,000. In no instance does the bond exceed $50,000, while in many cases the assets are from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. Again, these Receivers cannot bring suits out of the States wherein they were appointed. The insurance reports of last year showed that there was due from agents over $1,500,000. The amount due from agents of the Yonkers was $132,155. He asked Mr. Franklin how much the amount was worth and the reply was "Not a cent." The amount due the Security was $229,127, and Mr. Hastings had said, if he had good luck, the company might get $25,000 or $30,000 of it. The Receiver of the Manhattan, which agents owe $121,419, had said the amount was worth nothing. This was due to the fact that the Receivers cannot sue the agents. The agents in Chicago may owe the companies $10,000,000, but not one cent of it could be collected by legal process. The Directors of the New Amsterdam had taken $50,000 of the funds of the company and started a new company in Jersey City, and reinsured their risks; but the Receivers were powerless to do anything against them. He estimated that there was at least $1,500,000 honestly due the companies by agents, and that there would not be realized from this asset, on an average, five cents on the dollar, for the reason that the Receivers were powerless to do anything outside of the State. Of the fifteen companies that have failed, five have paid their unearned premiums in whole or in part, and ten have yet to do so. The ten companies have $2,190,000 of unpaid premiums, and it would make a very great difference to Chicago whether that amount is to be paid in full or paid *pro rata*—a difference of at least a million dollars.

Mr. Coolbaugh asked if it was not a fact that all the New York companies, in making an estimate of their liabilities, have included their unearned premiums in the losses sustained in Chicago? This was very important, because the unearned premiums on risks in Chicago which have been cancelled by the fire, would amount to a very large sum. He had been told that they were included by every company.

Mr. Carter thought it must have been done.

Mr. Farwell said it was a fraud if it had been done.

Mr. Carter found it very difficult to investigate the condition of the affairs of the New York companies. The men in the offices would give information if they saw fit, or not, and if they did not, he was powerless. He however, by hook and by crook, succeeded in getting some information. The Lorillard had offered to settle for 65 cents, but he refused it. He was told by a gentleman connected with one of the largest firms in the city, who had made an investigation of the affairs of that company, that they had $188,000 reinsurance that had not gone into the assets at all,—that they had never made any statement of their actual assets. The Ætna could not be induced to make a statement. The Beekman, which at first claimed a loss of $389,000, had sent out men to buy up policies for half of what they are worth, representing the losses to be between $500,000 and $600,000. New companies had been organized, the old agents were re-employed, and they went to policy-holders saying to them, "You insure with us, and we will credit you on the new policy with the unearned premium due on the old one." The gentlemen present would probably ask him (Carter) what he would do about it? He had given the matter considerable thought, and had come to the conclusion that there was but one remedy, and that was bankruptcy. To begin with, it was impartial; it would pay all men alike; it would rid the case at once of these $2,190,000 of liability for unearned premiums. The picayune claims from 56 cents to $4.50 would not be collected. He had made a calculation, in order to show how important this question was to the people of Chicago. The assets of the ten companies that have not paid their unearned premiums, were, in round numbers, $6,240,000. Their liabilities, including the liability for unearned premiums were $11,190,000. Of this $11,190,000, $2,190,000 is liability for unearned premiums. Deducting that sum from the total assets, leaves but $4,050,000 of assets. Taking this also from the liabilities, as would be required if the companies paid in full, it would reduce the liabilities to $9,000,000; and that would be equivalent to a dividend of precisely 45 cents on the dollar,—an apparent dividend, saying nothing about contingencies and expenses. To pay these premiums in bankruptcy, *per contra*, the account would stand in this way: Total assets, $6,240,000; total liabilities, $11,190,000; and I estimate that of the $2,190,000 liability on account of unearned premiums, not exceeding $500,000 will ever be proved in bankruptcy. These premiums are scattered all over the country, there are no registers in bankruptcy in many cases, and persons who will have to travel fifteen or twenty miles to prove their insignificant claims, will not do so. The result will be that not over one-fourth, or one-third, of the unearned premiums would ever be proved in bankruptcy. So the total liabilities being $11,190,000, and as there would not be proved $1,690,000 (leaving $500,000 to be proved) the net liabilities would be $9,500,000; and the assets being $6,240,000, there would be an apparent dividend of 65 cents. In other words, the difference between paying these premiums in full, under the Court proceeding, as has been the case with five companies, and as may be the case with all, and paying them in bankruptcy, was equivalent to at least 20 per cent. Bankruptcy would abolish the office of Receivers, and have money which is now being expended for rent and clerk hire. The companies would pay quicker if they were put into bankruptcy. The gentlemen should consider the $2,000,000 of unearned premiums, $121,000 for rents, and $100,000 for clerk hire. Bankruptcy would simplify the matter, and settle everything.

Mr. Seeberger inquired what course the companies would pursue if it was attempted to put them in bankruptcy. He understood that the Lorillard had reinsured all outstanding risks, and intended to use the money to resist anything in that direction.

Mr. Carter replied that the companies had, in every instance, asked the Court for an order dissolving their charters. This was a defensive measure, and they say, "the power that called us into life decrees that we are dead; how are you going to reach us?" He did not think they would appear in Court at all, as they could not be dead for one purpose and alive for another,—that they would let the cases go by default.

Mr. Coolbaugh had labored faithfully to secure co-operation on the part of the merchants to get their insurance money, but having failed, he had gone through with himself, in connection with a few other gentlemen who held policies in the same companies he did. Several of the insurance companies were to hold meetings in New York on Monday next, and it being hoped by the companies that Chicago interests will not be represented, the Courts will be asked for an order authorizing the payment of the unearned premiums. He had been informed by reliable persons that the clerks in the offices of at least three of the companies had been engaged for three weeks in filling out checks covering the whole amount of the unearned premiums. The Market was endeavoring, through its agents, to settle for 30 cents. He had it from a gentleman who had investigated the affairs of this company, that it could pay 60 cents. Men were buying the Yonkers' claims at 42 cents, yet that company was able to pay from 70 to 75 cents. He favored the putting of all the companies into bankruptcy, and had telegraphed to New York to commence proceedings at once against the Market, Yonkers, and Manhattan.

Mr. Farwell asked if there would not be a fight on the question as to which had jurisdiction,—bankruptcy or the State law.

Mr. Carter said that question had been decided by Judge Blodgett, and Thomas A. Jenks had told him that it was d——d nonsense.

Mr. Benedict moved that the fifteen companies be put into bankruptcy.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Coolbaugh asked, if the companies got an order to pay the premiums, what would prevent them from doing so?

Mr. Carter said he intended leaving for New York this afternoon, and would be there in time to prevent the issuance of the orders.

After some further discussion, it was agreed that the firms mentioned below should commence proceedings against the companies named: Field, Leiter & Co., Lorillard; John V. Farwell & Co., Security; Mr. Coolbaugh, Manhattan, Yonkers, and Market; D. B. Fisk & Co., North American; M. D. Wells & Co., Fulton; Keith Bros., Excelsior; Page & Sprague, Astor; Gilbert, Hubbard & Co., Beekman; Field, Benedict & Co., Atlantic; Seeberger & Braky, Washington; Cool Bros., Briggs & Co., New Amsterdam; H. A. Kohn & Bros., Ætna.

Mr. Carter stated that he would prepare all the necessary papers immediately, and leave for New York on the opening of the Court on Monday morning, and have the injunctions, etc., served at once.

The meeting then adjourned.

CONQUERING TRADE.

Our Merchants Determined to Keep All their Customers and Attract More.

What a Representative House Has Done in that Behalf.

Chicago a Better Purchasing Market than Ever Before.

Akin to the spirit which seeks to tax Chicago to death upon the materials for rebuilding,—all for the benefit of a few lumber dealers, iron-workers, and linseed oil makers, is that which attempts to draw trade away from Chicago by wanton misrepresentation of the present business *status* of our merchants. The traders of the Northwest are being solicited industriously for orders by the drummers of New York, St. Louis, and even of smaller towns, and if, in answer to such solicitations, the country merchant says he thinks he will stick by Chicago, provided he can do as well there, he is told, "O, pshaw! No use going to Chicago any more for ten years at least. Don't you see, the jobbers there are crippled for capital! They can't buy as well as they could before the fire, nor give you as long time. Their stocks aren't as large, and they have nowhere to put what they have. Besides, the hotels in Chicago are all burned up, and there's nowhere for you stop at when you go to Chicago. Therefore, you've got to come to our place to trade." And the country merchant, if he believes this story (and it certainly seems a plausible one to any person not conversant with the facts from actual observation), accepts its conclusion also, and sends his order to the rival mart, well knowing at the same time that he will have to pay roundly for Hobson's choice in respect to a wholesale market. That is to say, the retail dealer knows that if St. Louis or New York *has* got the advantage of Chicago in the respects mentioned, they will use such advantage for the purpose of increasing their own profits.

But we are very glad to be able to assure our many readers engaged in the country trade, that the facts above alleged, to the detriment of Chicago, *do not exist*; *that better terms, better stocks, and better prices can be found in Chicago this spring than ever before*. This may seem hardly credible at first blush,—but look at the situation. In the first place, our leading houses, those who did four-fifths of all our trade before the fire, are not crippled to any serious extent. In most cases their losses, over insurance recovered, were less than the year's profits, so that they actually went into the markets for the purchase of their present stocks with more capital than they could wield a year ago.

To assure ourselves that this statement is warranted by facts, and can be proven by particular cases, a representative of THE TRIBUNE visited the office of Keith Brothers, jobbers of hats, caps, straw, and millinery goods, corner of Washington street and Michigan avenue. This is a representative Chicago house—representative, especially, in the energy and *push* which have made many of our Chicago jobbing houses as staunch and sound, and nearly as wealthy as the oldest houses of New York or Boston, in one quarter of the time which would be thought adequate to such an accomplishment in any Eastern or European city. Keith Brothers have the largest trade in their line of any house in America; and they have won it in fifteen years, simply by dealing squarely and *pushing things*. We do not hesitate—though in commercial circles such endorsement is supererogation—to place on record our implicit credence in all their statements.

Questioned as to their policy, and that of the principal Chicago houses, in regard to the coming season and the future generally, Keith Brothers replied, "It is to keep every cent of trade, at whatever cost, and to win as much more as possible."

"But, have you the facilities which will enable you to do this?"

And it was in answer to this question that the following facts came out. They pertain only to this particular firm in detail; but, at the same time, it is believed that they characterize the history and present *status* of all the other principal houses in the Chicago jobbing trade:

In 1871 Keith Brothers' sales amounted to $1,750,000—a greater amount, as has been already hinted, than that of any other house in their line in the United States. But for the interruption occasioned by the great fire, they estimate that their sales would have reached $2,000,000. By way of illustrating the manner in which Chicago business men "recuperated" after the fire, we may mention a credible rumor, which was current in business circles at the time, that this firm did not allow the conflagration to interfere at all with their regular practice of anticipating all accounts with manufacturers, for the purpose of availing themselves of the discount for cash payment; and that a fortnight after the fire saw every such account thus discounted.

Before October was out, Keith Brothers had built and occupied a new store of brick, which gave them larger and lighter salesrooms than before, and located in the immediate vicinity of their old stand. These rooms are each 72 feet by 172, and afford magnificent ground for the display of their stock. The first floor is devoted almost entirely to the exhibition of sample cases of hats and caps—the number of which may be inferred from the immense area of the room—12,384 square feet—and the fact that every hat factory in the United States, and nearly every style of each factory, as well as a vast variety of caps, etc., of European manufacture, are there represented.

To meet the increasing wants of their importing business, Mr. O. R. Keith, of this firm, has resided during most of the past year in Europe, and employed himself constantly in making purchases. He was fortunate enough to place nearly all his orders before the recent heavy advance in prices of silks. The result is that the firm are able to do precisely what they felt it incumbent on them to do this season, viz.: to offer better prices than ever before, and better prices than New York, or any other city in the United States can do. Among the importations of Ruth Brothers the present season are 8,000 cartons (or boxes) of ribbons, of which 6,000 are of the celebrated "A A A" brand, for which this house has become distinguished. The aggregate gold value of these ribbons is not less than $200,000. A well-known Chicago merchant, who recently returned from a prolonged tour through Europe, was told by a celebrated ribbon manufacturer of Basle, that the orders of Keith Brothers, of Chicago, were the largest which he received from any house, European or American.

Another important advantage enjoyed by Chicago importers this season, over all former seasons, is the improved facilities for importing goods in bond, without detention or tolling by the New York Custom House ring. The tolls exacted from Western importers, as well as those of the East, in the way of storage, cartage, brokers' fees, etc., amounted, under the old regime, to a tax of fully 5 per cent upon the value of the goods. This is now happily abolished, and, under the beneficent workings of the Port of Entry act and the revised Treasury regulations, the Chicago importer is relieved from all taxes for brokerage, general order robbery, etc., and also from the still more damaging delays of the New York Custom House. He is also enabled to draw his goods from the bonded warehouses as fast as sold, and no faster—an advantage which New York importers have formerly enjoyed over the Western importers, and in spite of which the Western importers have flourished.

The circumstances already recited will show the careful reader that this representative firm is able to do better by its customers than ever before. It has these advantages, among others:

1. A larger stock by one-third than ever before.
2. More capital than ever before, with which to secure close bargains and offer good terms of credit in selling.
3. Unusual advantages in having seized the European market at its lowest ebb.
4. Larger salesrooms than ever, in which to show goods.
5. Smaller expenses.
6. Four-fold better facilities for importing speedily and cheaply.

Added to these circumstances is an acute appreciation of the commercial situation, and the duty which now devolves upon Chicago jobbers, at commanding the Western market at whatever cost may be necessary. Keith Brothers are not given to brag, as any merchant knows who has had dealings with them; but they declare, with a good deal of emphasis, that they will not only outdo their record of former years in all respects by which their customers will be profited, but that they can and will make prices lower than any house in New York or any other city can make. In short, that they are bound to continue, more than ever, the leading house in the Union in their line of trade.

It is cheering to hear this kind of talk from our merchants, and to know, at the same time, that they will act as they talk. It evinces the same dogged spirit which has built up Chicago trade, and which the country has, whether willingly or unwillingly, recognized; it having become accepted as an axiom among buyers that a Chicago merchant is bound to sell you his goods, and willing to so knowledge that the only way he can do it is by underselling his competitors. Such men do not depend upon some other city's being burned up to bring them trade; indeed, with such men, conflagrations, even the last unparalleled one through which we have lately passed, seems to make very little difference. To reconstruct herself completely, Chicago needs only a continuance of the same spirit which built her up, had this spirit is superior to all accidents. It is now apparently actuating our business men more thoroughly than ever before.

THE LAW COURTS.

Interesting Decision in a Bankruptcy Proceeding.

What is Sauce for the Goose is Sauce for the Gander.

Suit for a Contingent Fee—Nine Years for Horse-Stealing.

United States District Court.

WHAT IS SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

Some days since there was mention made in THE TRIBUNE of questions raised in this Court, under the Bankruptcy law, in the case of an application by J. V. Farwell & Co. for an order to adjudicate Joseph D. Kincaid and his wife (E. A.), of Pontiac, Livingston County, doing business as the firm of Kincaid & Co., bankrupts, as well as to declare the parties of the firm bankrupt. The questions involved, suggested to, and argued before the Court, were yesterday decided, and are stated in the opinion of the Court (Blodgett, J.), so fully that it is only necessary to recite the opinion and the result, which are as follows:

The petition in bankruptcy in this case was filed by J. V. Farwell & Company, as creditors of said firm. It charges as acts of bankruptcy:

First. That the said Joseph D. Kincaid & Co., being insolvent, did, on or about the 17th day of August, 1871, convey to one Miles Mansur, a creditor, an indebtedness of the value of $1,341.42 against Duff & Gowan, with intent to give to said Mansur a preference over other creditors.

Second. That on the 2d of December last, being insolvent, they assigned a demand for $2,700, against Duff & Gowan, to J. V. Farwell & Co., who were then and there creditors with intent, thereby to give said Farwell & Co. a preference, which preference the petitioning creditors themselves having received, they offered to relinquish.

The answer in this case, filed by the debtors, admits the substantial facts, charged in the petition as acts of bankruptcy, but insists, as to the first act of bankruptcy, that the $1,341.42 paid to Mansur was a trust fund, being the proceeds of the sale of a certain tract of land owned by J. D. Kincaid, upon which Mansur held a mortgage for the amount of $1,300 and that, at the time Kincaid sold said land, Mansur released his mortgage and suffered all the purchase money to go into Kincaid's hands with the understanding that Kincaid was to hold it for Mansur until such time as it should be convenient for Mansur to reinvest or otherwise use it, and claimed that the money was thus held by Kincaid in trust for Mansur in place of the mortgage. It appeared from the evidence upon the trial, that Mansur gave to Kincaid a release of the mortgage, and suffered Kincaid to receive the entire purchase money of the land, and that Kincaid used the money for the payment of his commercial indebtedness, and deposited it in his own general bank account with his banker, and in all respects treated it as his own and commingled it with his own, and kept no trust account or other memoranda going to show that this was a separate fund from his other money. Some time in August last he paid to Mansur the sum of $1,341.42, which, so far as the evidence shows, was an indebtedness from Kincaid to Mansur, which had formerly been secured by a mortgage, but, to my mind, it seems very clear that the relation of mortgagor and mortgagee was at an end on the release of the mortgage, and that the specific lien of Mansur upon this fund was lost; that Mansur became, by the transaction, only a general creditor of Kincaid; and, if Kincaid was at that time insolvent, then the payment of this sum of money to Mansur was an act of bankruptcy.

The proof is not clear as to the financial condition of Kincaid at this time. Although there is evidence that they sustained large losses, and that the firm sustained large losses after this transaction and prior to the filing of the petition in this case, still it is an essential fact to make out an act of bankruptcy by a preponderance that the debtor must be insolvent at the time of the making of the payment or preference. I think the petitioning creditors' proof fails in not clearly and distinctly showing that the debtor was insolvent at that time.

As to the second act of bankruptcy alleged, the only answer put in is that the attorney of Farwell & Co. called upon the debtors and asked or required security, and that such negotiations were had as that the time for the payment of the indebtedness was extended several months, and Farwell & Co. received as collateral security to their indebtedness and assignment of the Duff & Gowan debt for $2,700. At the time of this transaction Kincaid & Co. represented themselves to be fully solvent, and made such showing of their books and assets as satisfied the attorney of Farwell that they were solvent and able to pay all their indebtedness. Within a few days after this arrangement had been made, Kincaid & Co. learned that part of this Duff & Gowan claim turned out to them had been previously transferred to Mansur, and thereupon their attorney again visited Pontiac more thoroughly investigated the affairs of Kincaid & Co., and became satisfied that he had been misled in the first investigation; that said firm was, in fact, insolvent, and had been so for some time. Farwell & Co. thereupon filed its petition in bankruptcy, and offered to surrender or relinquish the preference for the benefit of all the creditors.

It is objected that this act of bankruptcy, complained of in the petition, having been committed through the instrumentality and agency of the petitioning creditors (Farwell & Co.), they can not now set it up as a cause for having the debtors adjudicated bankrupt; that they are, so to speak, parties in the crime or in the transaction, and cannot take advantage of their own wrongs.

This proof, I think, might have more force if it did not clearly show that the creditors, at the time they received the security, supposed their debtors to be solvent, and that they, therefore, had a right to take security for their debt.

A creditor may take security from a solvent debtor and violate no law thereby. In order to invalidate the security taken by the creditor from the debtor it must appear that the creditor knew, or had reasonable cause to believe, that his debtor was insolvent. In this case, J. V. Farwell & Co. acted under the belief that Kincaid & Company was solvent, and that they might take security as a consideration for the extension of the indebtedness, and I see no reason why, if they shall subsequently discover that their debtor was in fact insolvent at the time of giving the security, if they surrender the preference thus given, they cannot charge the debtor (in bankruptcy) for the preference thus tendered them. The debtor is bound to know his own financial affairs; to know whether he was solvent or not at the time he deals with his creditor and proffers him security, and it is as much an act of bankruptcy to secure a debt when the debtor is insolvent, and he is not bound to do so, and as good as against the creditor if the creditor knew of the insolvency of the debtor at the time he took the security, and what rule of law or consideration of public policy is there which prevents a creditor from taking advantage of this act on the part of the debtor when he discovers the fact that the debtor was violating the Bankrupt law in giving him a security? Any other creditor might take advantage of it, and why not the one with whom the transaction has been had? I see no force, therefore, in the objection. I shall, therefore, consider that these allegations in the petition, under the second charge, are fully sustained by the proof, and the firm of Kincaid & Co. will be adjudicated bankrupt. The adjudication will also extend to Joseph D. Kincaid, but no individual adjudication will be entered against E. A. Kincaid, she being a married woman, and the wife of the other respondent.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Entitled to Apply for Discharge—Joseph Childs, et al, (Childs Bro's. & Co.) of Chicago.

Dismissed—William J. Manning and John R. Grant, of Chicago.

New Proceedings—An adjudication of bankruptcy is prayed by James H. Smith, of Chicago, against Charles F. Ward and Harriet A. Hull (C. F. Ward & Co.). The creditor demands $3,400, and says that his debtors have fraudulently suspended payment of commercial paper.

It was asked that the Commercial Insurance Company, of Chicago, be adjudged bankrupt, and a rule to show cause issued. The petitioner is a Mr. E. Henry Carter, the alleged holder of a policy of $5,000. It is claimed that the company bought in its stockholders' account, under a resolution, for some cents on the dollar, in notes promissory, and has paid out, or attempted to pay out, these notes in liquidation of claims against the corporation, thus giving preference to creditors.

Superior Court.

VERDICT.

In the case of Alexander B. Williams against Moses S. Bacon, Robert B. Ennis, and William F. Tompkins, in which demand was made for $11,000, for cash alleged to have been advanced, the jury found for plaintiff in the amount of $6,504.

A HORSE CASE.

Upon an appeal from a Justice of the Peace in a cause between John Clark and against Thomas Kearns, which was to recover upon the alleged warrantee of a horse, it was stated to the jury that if the defendant warranted the horse to be "a good, balkey, team horse, reliable and true to pull," but the horse was unsound, and unfit for use, then the plaintiff should recover. The plaintiff recovered to about the amount of $40.

GAMBLING AS A SCIENCE.

A suit was brought by, and capias issued at the instance of Oliver Cowdy against one George Henkins by which it is sought to recover $950, alleged to have been lost at faro by the complainant.

ASSUMPSIT.

Actions of assumpsit were commenced (among others) as follows:

Charles Fitzsimmons v. James and John Clark. Demand, $1,500.

George F. Letz v. Jacob Rickerman. Demand, $1,500.

Circuit Court.

A CONTINGENT FEE.

Suit, in assumpsit was brought by Mr. George W. Brandt against Isaac Dahlberg to recover the price and value of his services as an attorney in and about a case brought for Dahlberg against the Chicago City Railway Company. The plaintiff avers that defendant undertook and faithfully promised to pay said plaintiff as compensation for his services as attorney aforesaid, one-half of whatever sum might be realized from said railway company as damages for the injuries sustained by said defendant. Subsequently, the cause was compromised with the defendant for $850, and of this he is requested to pay one-half, with interest.

Criminal Court.

Jacob Klein having been by a jury found guilty of horse-stealing, and having with the horse taken away Mr. John Schoenhoffer's wagon and harness, was requested to leave this county for Joliet for the term of nine years.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The last night but one of Lucille Western's engagement at the Academy of Music saw still another densely packed auditorium, the quality of the attendance being extremely flattering both to the actress and the theatre. It is the custom with many "stars" to produce their entirely new pieces just at the close of an engagement,—a judicious plan, no doubt, for, if the play be exceptionally good, its revival at the next ensuing visit is looked for with added interest, while if it fails to secure approval it need never be revived, and so no harm is done. In her ambition —and a most laudable one it is with all actors,—to bring out something new, Miss Western has added "The Mendicant" to her professional inventory. The play is not a bad one, and neither is it in any essential particular equal to those in which she has become so well and favorably known. Neither as a literary nor a dramatic production does it seem to embody the merits and the lasting qualities of "Leah," "East Lynne," "Oliver Twist," "The Child Stealer," etc., although the leading role affords ample opportunity for the exercise of Miss Western's peculiar powers. Her share is an intensely interesting one throughout, but the interest does not extend to the parts performed by the other characters, none of whom are entrusted with any but the most ordinary responsibilities. The story is not an attractive one, turning, as it does, upon the hackneyed incident of a wife's infidelity, nor is it skilfully woven together, the only episode notable for novelty being the flash of lightning by which the stroke of blindness is inflicted. In short, while not absolutely dull, "The Mendicant," as we have said, is not up to the mark of Miss Western's assumptions, and she must look a little further for a new play that is worthy of her. The support by the Academy company was adequate and in the matters of scenery and stage appointments the production was highly creditable to the management.

A pleasant episode, not down in the bills, occurred during last evening's performance, being the presentation of a magnificent diamond-studded gold watch, valued at $500, to Miss Western, as a mark of the high esteem in which she is held by her Chicago audiences. The beautiful gift was tendered at the close of the second act by a gentleman not connected with the stage, and unaccustomed to public speaking, as it appeared, but what he lacked in this respect was fully atoned for by the admirable manner in which the testimonial was acknowledged by the recipient, after she had recovered from the unmistakable surprise of the event.

This afternoon "The Mendicant" will be given for the last time, and in the evening "Oliver Twist."

SACRED CONCERT.

The members of the Wachtel Troupe, with the exception of the great tenor himself, who is still devoting his attention to that little unpleasantness between himself and his throat, are to give a grand sacred concert at the Globe Theatre to-morrow evening. The programme is not yet announced, but an excellent musical treat is promised.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Raid on Gamblers.

Detective Dixon, aided by a number of First Precinct policemen, yesterday afternoon made a dash on the gambling *inferno* of one Smith, No. 384 State street, and captured that worthy and fifteen of his associates. Justice Banyon was on hand early, and signed a number of legal documents, which allowed the captives to go free on deposit of about $50 each. Smith came down with a whole pile of greenbacks, for most of the smaller fry appeared to be drained pretty dry. Among the parties captured with the regular hands were a well-known South Clark street anti-fire auctioneer and a merchant in crutches. The haul caused a good deal of excitement among the peculiar class interested in fighting the tiger. The police intend "going for" the dens with unturing energy. John Brown, Emanuel Woodruff, and about forty of their crowd, all from State street, were fined in sums varying from $50 to $25 each yesterday morning. Justice Banyon observed that gambling was an evil that should be abated in some practical way, and he knew of no other resource than to fine those engaged in it.

Personal.

Miss Western was last evening presented with a $500 watch at the Academy of Music.

—John Bachil is to receive $300 for whitewashing the passages of the LaSalle street tunnel, according to a contract yesterday awarded him by the Board of Public Works.

—Messrs. Rumsey, Bro., & Co., are now completing a floating elevator to operate in the Chicago River. It will be finished in thirty days, and in operation as soon as the canal is free of ice.

—Major Whittle will lead the noon prayer meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, No. 97 West Randolph street to-day. The subject will be "The Church of Sardis."

—The pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, has consented to publish every week, in pamphlet form, for the ensuing year, his Sunday morning sermons. They will be issued on Wednesday or Thursday of each week, and delivered to subscribers by mail. The first number, containing a discussion entitled "The Problem of Sacred Corruption," is out to-day. Single numbers may obtained, or yearly subscriptions made, at the bookstores of Wm. G. Holmes, No. 194 West Madison street, or Keen, Cooke & Co., No. 408 Wabash avenue.

Riot on State Street.

State street near the corner of Eighteenth, was the scene of great turmoil early yesterday morning. The row raged in the hardware store of J. Demike, situated near the point specified. The chief actors were Myron Buckner, a colored barber, the proprietor of the store, and his wife. Buckner sought the hardware establishment in search of a stove and failing to agree with Demike relative to the price became quarrelsome. Mrs. Demike came between her husband and the barber, when the latter transferred an ugly-looking dirk knife from his left to his right coat pocket. Demike, however, aided by his wife, flung Buckner out of doors, and imagined that the trouble had ended. The discomfited barber rushed to his shop, a few blocks distant, and soon returned with a re-enforcement in the shape of his two assistants, also colored, named respectively William Johnson and W. H. Harrison. The trio entered the shop and threatened to annihilate the Demikes, man and wife. Mrs. Demike, by a vigorous use of her lungs, succeeded in attracting the attention of two policemen, who, with scant ceremony, took the colored men into custody. The prisoners were taken to the South Side Police Court, where, on yesterday afternoon, charges of riot were preferred against them. Justice Banyon held the culprits for trial before the Criminal Court under $300 bail each.

Another Useless Inquest.

The Coroner and County Physician yesterday morning proceeded to the German Lutheran Cemetery, near Graceland, and had the body of John Lutke, alleged to have been fatally injured by George Linden, exhumed. The remains were, after parleying with the sexton, finally resurrected, a task by no means easy, as the late frost had frozen the ground as hard as iron. Dr. McCarthy then made a *post mortem* examination of the body, which presented a very loathsome aspect. He found that the man had come to his death from a most malignant attack of small-pox. No appearance of having been beaten, bruised, or otherwise violently injured existed. Coroner Stephens held an inquest on the spot, having taken a jury from a party of citizens who came out there to attend a funeral. Ald. Schmidt was foreman of the jury, and, after hearing the medical evidence, a verdict of "Died from small-pox" was rendered. The prisoner, George Linden, was liberated immediately on the Coroner's arrival in town. The latter official states that he has been lately much annoyed and hindered in his duty by bogus cases of this kind, made up of the imagination or ill-feeling of ignorant or ill-disposed persons. He hopes to hear no more of it, and requests that no report of foul play be brought in unless there is some substantial ground for making such a charge against any person.

A "Fire Bug" Arrested.

Lee W. Sneider, a man of good appearance, was brought to town, yesterday morning, from Janesville, Wis., by Detective Simmons, of the city force, and the Sheriff and Marshal of Decatur, Mich. The charge against the prisoner is that some time last October, he amused his leisure hours by setting fire to divers houses, barns, and haystacks, situated near the last-mentioned town. After making several fine bonfires, Sneider resolved to change his abode, and fled from the scene of his fiery recreations. He left no trace behind him, but the Decatur authorities kept a lookout for the fugitive. Marshal Tucker suspected that Sneider had betaken himself to Wisconsin, having friends resident in Janesville. This clue proved correct, and with the assistance of the Chicago police the arrest was effected. Sneider is a carpenter by trade, is about 40 years of age, and has a wife and family. The prisoner was taken to Decatur last evening.

Another Victim of Carelessness.

At 6 o'clock last evening Mrs. Margaret Lyon, aged 80 years, was run over by horse car No. 5 on the Archer avenue line, near the corner of that thoroughfare and Burnside street. She had just alighted from car No. 14, when the other vehicle came down on the other track. The driver was reading a newspaper and did not see what he was doing. In an instant there was a crash and a scream. The old lady had been rolled under the wheels and both her legs were crushed below the knees. She was at once removed to her home, No. 764 Archer avenue, where she was properly cared for. The driver of car No. 5 has not yet been arrested.

A Runaway Locomotive.

Residents near the Halsted street viaduct were electrified yesterday afternoon by observing engine No. 20 of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad running down the track at the rate of 20 miles an hour. The locomotive dashed into a train of Blue Line cars, which were standing on the track near the company's transfer house, and smashed two or three of them into kindling wood. The front part of the engine was badly damaged. It is supposed, as no one was on the engine, that some mischievous boys, who haunt that locality, set the machinery running. The police are endeavoring to discover the offenders.

The Temperance Cause.

Two grand mass meetings of the people (one on the West, and one on the South Side), to sustain and ratify the Temperance law recently enacted by our Legislature, will be held on the evening of the 22d of February, at 7½ o'clock. The meeting in the South Division will be held in Plymouth Church, corner Wabash avenue and Eldridge court, and will be addressed by Dr. N. S. Davis, Rev. W. H. Ryder, Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D.D., and Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett; that in the West Division will be held in Union Park Congregational Church, and will be addressed by Rev. C. H. Fowler, Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, Rev. C. D. Helmer, Hon. A. L. Morrison, and Chas. C. Bonney, Esq.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, 22 West Randolph street, (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	23° F			To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	27	29.06	S. E. g.	
2:00 p. m.	33	29.10	S. E. g.	
7:00 p. m.	30	29.14	N. E. h.	inches.

Miscellaneous.

A full attendance of the members of Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 10, K. of P., is requested for this evening, at their regular communication. Business of importance will be introduced.

—The Ladies' Christian Union are asking for work for their dress-making department, No. 189 Jackson street, and for sewing-girls and sewing-work at their rooms, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets. In both departments work will be found faithfully and promptly done.

—The Railroad Committee of the Common Council, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, agreed upon an ordinance for the admission of the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad. The ordinance is similar to that already published in THE TRIBUNE, the points of difference being that the terminus shall not be located north of Adams street, nor east of Market street, and, besides, conditions are imposed as to the building of viaducts, when required by the city.

—The annual meeting of the Illinois French Benevolent Society was held yesterday. The accounts of the Society were examined and approved. The records showed that a large number of French sufferers by the fire have been relieved by that organization. Resolutions were adopted and the Secretary authorized to send an appeal to all French authors, publishers, and booksellers throughout the world for donations of French works for the Chicago Free Library.

Robertson,

the well-known stationer of No. 379 Wabash avenue, can supply all with everything they want in his line at low prices. He will not be undersold. His stock of initial letter and note paper is as large as in the city. Call and see him at No. 379 Wabash avenue.

—B. F. Washington, one of the editors of the San Francisco *Examiner*, who died last month, was a Virginian by birth, and a lineal descendant of a brother of George Washington. He went to California in 1849, and was employed as a clerk in the Sacramento Post Office. In April, 1850, he was elected Recorder of that city, and, on his official retirement, was connected with several journalistic enterprises. He was Collector of San Francisco under President Buchanan, causing the defection of Broderick. Under Governor Haight he was one of the Tide Land Commissioners. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

CHICAGO.

Her Trade and Commerce.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of Trade.

Official Statements.

The Fourteenth Annual Report of the Trade and Commerce of the City of Chicago, compiled by C. Randolph, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Trade, is just issued, and is a very full and complete document, especially when we remember that the statistical books of the Board, and those of many of the railroads, with the Custom House records, were all destroyed by the great fire. We present the following extracts:

The year, although darkened by a most unparalleled catastrophe, must in a general business view, be regarded as a most satisfactory one, perhaps exceeding in substantial advancement any of its predecessors. In all branches of the city's trade, the first nine months of 1871 witnessed great prosperity. There were no features of marked excitement or speculation in any direction, but a steady and vigorous growth in solid commercial enterprises, shared in and supported by the great interior, whose interests and ours are so closely allied. And, although in one short day the stores, ware-houses, manufactories, goods, and the homes with their sacred treasures, of a large portion of our people, were swept away and destroyed—thousands finding themselves greatly reduced, or perchance penniless—still, the business upon which the prosperity of all depended seemed interrupted but for a moment, and resumed its accustomed volume as soon as the smoke of the devouring element had cleared away and facilities for its care could to any fair extent be reorganized or improvised. Long years of toil may be required to make good to individuals the fearful losses of those lurid hours, still the great wheels of commerce and trade will revolve as before, and it is safe to say that to-day the future of our city promises as grandly as it has ever done in the past.

In cereals the business of the year just closed has exceeded any that have gone before; our aggregate receipts of grain and flour (reduced to wheat) being 83,518,202 bushels, the largest in any previous year being 66,680,232 bushels, in 1868. So also in live stock the increase has been very marked, and as prices have been well maintained, it may be assumed that the farmer finds himself in easy circumstances and in the enjoyment of a rich return for his toil. In the various branches of manufacturing industry in the city, satisfactory results have been achieved, and in the reorganization and rebuilding of the city it is expected that manufacturing will be more fully developed, and better provided with facilities for its successful prosecution. It is of great importance to our city that manufacturing such articles as can be produced profitably at home should meet with liberal encouragement, and certainly a broader field for enterprises of this sort is open among us than is possessed.

Previous to October, building enterprises had been prosecuted steadily, but not so many elegant business houses had been erected as during some previous years; nearly all the more costly erections were located in what is now the "burnt district." Some private residences, equal in point of cost or elegance to almost any in the country, were in course of erection, and are unharmed. The improvement of the recently established public parks has been carried forward with much vigor, and will still be continued, though on a reduced scale.

During the early summer a very carefully canvassed accounting of population was had, resulting in determining the city's population at that time to be 334,270. By Oct. 1 it was scarcely less than 350,000. Immediately after the fire there was a large exodus, but most of those leaving the city have already returned, or their places have been filled by new-comers, so that at the close of the year moderate estimates place the population at about $325,000.

Our banking facilities were somewhat increased during the early part of the year by the organization of two National Banks, and immediately after the fire the Bank of Montreal—the largest banking institution in America—consummated an arrangement previously contemplated by establishing an agency in this city. This, it is believed, will be of great assistance to our merchants, as well as highly remunerative to the parent institution. That Chicago can profitably employ additional well-managed banking capital would hardly seem to admit of question. In view of the exceedingly satisfactory results that have attended all our National Bank enterprises. It is hoped that at no distant day the same hitherto, and at present, set upon the use of money in this city may be very materially reduced. The general character of bank paper, being largely secured by undoubted collaterals, would seem to justify a lower rate of interest than 10 per cent, and if an abatement could be secured in this regard, business would undoubtedly, in many branches at least, be greatly stimulated.

FLOUR.

The business of milling in the city has not been as large as formerly, and for the early months was only very moderately remunerative, becoming much more so during the early autumn, however, and at the time of the fire it was being prosecuted to a much greater extent, and more profitably than for some time previously. Six large mills were destroyed. In 1870, manufactured more than half of the flour made that year, leaving not half enough to support the current city consumption. The total manufacture in the city for the year 1871 was 327,739 barrels, and the receipts were 1,412,177 barrels, being a falling off as compared with 1870 of 116,237 barrels in the former, and 350,000 barrels in the latter. The hope entertained a year since, that different and better arrangements were about being adopted in regard to the delivery of flour to any extent been realized. Mills has not system of requiring our millers to pay an enormous and largely unnecessary charge for storage and delivery, is still persistently adhered to. Whether or not this system will at no distant day entirely destroy the business of manufacturing flour in this city is a question of grave concern, and challenges our attention.

WHEAT.

In wheat the business has been large, though less in the aggregate than that of 1870. The deliveries after January of the crop of 1870 were less than many had anticipated. The new crop was harvested somewhat earlier than the average of years, and was secured in remarkably fine condition, and proved of very superior quality. The yield per acre, however, does not appear to have been as large as in some previous years, nor was it as large as was anticipated previous to harvest. The receipts for the year amount to 14,439,654 bushels, against 17,394,409 in 1870. The movement in wheat at the time of the fire in October was at its height, the receipts of the week ending October 7 being the largest of any week in the history of the city. The sudden derangement in business of course tended, for a time, to divert a very large amount to other points, and, as the season was drawing to a close, and our people were for a time fully prepared to properly care for an active business, a considerable falling off in receipts resulted, and when again trade resumed its usual course, it was found that the bulk of wheat intended for market during the autumn had been disposed of. Prices have been well maintained throughout the year, opening at about 119 cents for No. 2 spring, and closing at 120 cents. The highest point reached was 132 cents, in August, the lowest 99¼ cents, earlier in the same month. The supply yet unmarketed is not estimated as large, and it is not improbable that all will be wanted before another harvest.

CORN.

The receipts of corn have exceeded by far those of any previous year. The crop of 1870 was of superior quality and large in amount, and as the supply of old corn was well exhausted, the crop of 1869 being much below the average, the new found ready purchasers as soon as it could be placed in market. As the season advanced the supply seemed almost limitless, and as the crop was plentiful, and heavy yield of the growing crop became apparent, farmers seemed inclined to close out their stocks at the then current prices. The new crop of 1871 began to appear in market in September, which was probably earlier than on any previous year in this city, since which it has arrived very freely—in fact, the supply has been limited only by the means obtainable for transporting it; so that, notwithstanding the movement eastward to the full capacity of our lake marine, the winter closed upon us with full 356,000 bushels in store at this point, which has been increased by the close of December to 3,118,000 bushels. Everything now points to a complete blockade of storage facilities at an early day, resulting from the actual capacity of the country for the present free movement. In fact, it seems probable that by spring all the carrying capacity now in our harbor we shall still be blockaded, with little hope of relief until some time after the resumption of lake navigation in the spring. The receipts have been 41,853,138 bushels in 1871; in 1870 it was 20,189,775 bushels, and in 1869 they were 23,543,061 bushels, which are the largest of any year previous to 1871. Prices have ruled remarkably steady during the year, though slowly declining under the continued heavy receipts, and, as the markets of the world became supplied. In times of great surplus in the United States of any given item of production, our markets must be controlled by prices at which it can be taken by exporters. While in 1869 and the early part of 1870 exports of corn were insignificant in amount, they have risen during the past year to respectable proportions, and should the European demand continue at fair prices, our farmers may realize good returns for their vast production of corn during the past year. Without a remunerative export demand there would seem no hope but that prices must settle to a point that would effectually cut off remote shipment and leave a large amount on the hands of distant producers to be disposed of by other means than its sale in the grain. At the close of the year, No. 2 corn is but a shade above 40 cents, the highest point touched during the year was 68¼ cents in March.

OATS.

The trade in oats has also been large, receipts amounting to 14,789,414 bushels; the previous year they were 10,472,078. The trade has been without excitement, and not as largely speculative as in some former years. Prices closed at about 31½ cents for No. 2.

RYE.

The movement in rye has been larger than ever before, receipts amounting to 2,611,788 bushels. The demand has been of a legitimate character, considerable amounts being shipped by car-load in almost every direction. The market closed at 62 to 63 cents per bushel.

BARLEY.

This unreliable grain has also been received in larger measure than in any previous year, the total being 4,059,418 bushels, against 3,335,653 bushels, the large receipts of 1871. The price of No. 2 opened in January at about 75 cents; by April it had advanced to 105; thence, till the new crop began to arrive, the tendency was down. New opened at about 65 cents in November, and closed at 60 to 61 cents per bushel. The quality of the crop of 1871 was fair; its condition as to color and other important qualities was good—indeed, much above that of most of the late years.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago still maintains her supremacy in this branch of business. In both cattle and hogs there has been a gain over any former year. In hogs, the increase has been very marked, being over 40 per cent more than 1870. The receipts have been, of cattle, 543,050; of hogs, 2,380,083; and of sheep 315,053, the total value of stock received aggregating full $80,000,000. Cattle have ruled fairly active and steady during the year. At times the market has been over stocked for a few days, which has been promptly remedied by withholding cattle until the surplus has been disposed of. Hogs opened in January at $6.90 to 7.25 gross, steadily declining, with slight fluctuations, until the close of the year, when they were quoted at $4.00 to $4.40.

PROVISIONS.

The trade in meats has been of vast proportions, being active during nearly the whole year. Speculation has been largely confined to mess pork and lard, while cut meats have been in good demand for consumption. Chicago cured meats have a high reputation, and this city has assumed a position largely establishing prices for the whole country. Our pork packing greatly exceeds that of any other point, and is annually on the increase. Fortunately, the great fire did not sensibly interfere with this branch of business, the principal packing houses being located at points remote from the "burned district."

The packing for the season of 1870, to Dec. 31, was 433,673 hogs—same time last season, 419,414 hogs. Mess pork, in the early part of January, sold as high as $19.00, but before the close of that month had advanced to $22.00 for well-known brands, but from that point declined, until in August sales were made as low as $12.00, since which a firmer feeling has prevailed, though no great advance has been realized; at the close it may be quoted at $12.00 to $13.25.

LUMBER.

No reduction in this branch of business has been observable; in fact, the receipts of lumber proper have been larger by over 20,000,000 feet than in 1870. Receipts of shingles have been a trifle less. Receipts of the former figure up 1,039,328,375 feet; of the latter, 667,593,000. Prices, both by cargo and in the yards, ruled very steady until about August, when some advance was realized. After the great fire, owing to the pressing demand, an advance to some greater was established of $3 to $5 per thousand feet. At about the same time that a large part of our city was destroyed by fire, very great destruction was suffered by the same element in the districts of country from whence a large portion of our lumber supplies are received; many large and important mills were destroyed, and thousands of acres of timber lands were burned over, greatly reducing the value of much, though not entirely destroying all use of lumber. It is feared the loss of the mills referred to may be seriously felt in the lumber supply of the coming year, when so much will be needed in the rebuilding of our city. It is understood that arrangements have been consummated for the shipping hither by rail of large quantities of lumber during the winter, and already considerable has been received. In the October fires some thirteen lumber yards were burned in the city, involving a loss of about 40,000,000 feet of lumber, besides other items of stock. At the close of the year the stock in the city is about 294,000,000 feet of sawed and hewn pine lumber and timber. Less than a year since, by about $50, amount destroyed by fire.

WOOL AND HIDES.

The returns of receipts and shipments of wool and hides are believed to be somewhat below the true figures. The current business in these articles is not reported from day to day with any great degree of accuracy, and in the loss of specific data, in many cases only approximate figures could be reached to where estimates have been made. It has been only steady up to very clearly within the facts. The trade in wool was moderately active, and prices were quite steady during the early part of the year; later, a material advance occurred, which has been well maintained to the close. Weekly prices of the various grades will be found under the appropriate heading. The trade in hides has been steady, with only trifling fluctuations, throughout the year.

TRANSPORTATION.

In this great question, so intimately connected with the prosperity of the great interior of our country, especially new features have been developed during the year. The large grain, live stock, and provision movement has caused a higher range of prices in freights eastward than for some years past; especially is this true as regards freights hence by lake. Indeed, the past has been, for the vessel interest, more profitable than several of the recent years. In the matter of establishing any State control over our local railway lines, for the correction of alleged abuses, it does not appear that any substantial point has been gained, and the question seems as far from solution as ever. It was hoped by many that the establishment of a State Commission, especially charged with the duty of investigating this question, and who should be clothed with power to prosecute the infractions of law, would result in great good to the people of the State, either by a prompt appliance of the proper remedy for abuses charged to exist, or satisfying the public mind that its suspicions were unfounded. Such a Commission has been in existence for six months and have made their report as required by law. It does not appear that any very determined attempt has been made to either correct abuses, if such exist (and most people think at least some do exist), or to show the error of public opinion in this regard. Nothing can be more desirable than the feeling, grown to great intensity, on the part of our people, that in some way, or many ways, their rights are being trampled upon by railway corporations, should be allayed, and, if possible, removed.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The books and memoranda of business at our Custom House being destroyed, no figures can be given as to either the value of goods imported and exported, or the amount of duties collected. I am advised, however, by the Collector of Customs that direct importation has been much larger the past year than previously. Very large amounts of teas have been received from San Francisco, this trade increasing rapidly since the completion of the Pacific Railway. A line of fine steam propellers has been placed upon the route between this city and Montreal, connecting at that city with ocean steamers. Many of our merchants have imported largely by this route, and with very satisfactory results both as to time and cost. A short time before our great fire, one of the railway transportation lines (Merchants' Despatch) doing business between this city and New York, was bonded under the provisions of the act of Congress for encouraging direct importations to interior cities, and considerable quantities of goods were imported by that means. It is believed business will be greatly benefited by this mode of importation, as the goods can be delivered more promptly, in better condition, and at much less expense, than by passing, as hitherto, through the process of opening and repacking in the custom depots of the seaboard cities. Shipments on through bills of lading hence to Europe have been quite extensive, as may be observed by reference to the table exhibiting the same more in detail. Besides the shipments there noted, a very large amount of provisions and lard, and probably other property, have been purchased in this market for European account, and shipped, but receipted for only to New York,—ocean freight arrangements being made in that city.

THE FIRE.

The direct loss of this Board consisted mainly in its hall and office furniture, books, and records; of the latter it will be found difficult or impossible to secure a restoration, but by the kindness of sister associations and societies, already many volumes have been received that will partly supply our necessities in that regard. A loss that cannot be made good, and which the patriotic members of the Board will greatly regret, is the destruction of the battle-worn flags and other mementoes of our Board of Trade Regiments and Battery, as well as the records of their organization and interesting incidents connected therewith.

The building occupied by the Board is to be rebuilt at once, and within less than a week of its destruction, the Chamber of Commerce Corporation had decided upon its restoration and the work was immediately commenced, and has been prosecuted with vigor, promising completion as early as such a building can be properly constructed, and it is now expected that by the anniversary of the destruction of the old, the Board will be in occupancy of the new building. The plans adopted, while in outline much the same as the former edifice, will be more tasteful and ornate, and embrace important and valuable improvements in the portion devoted to office purposes.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce during the year, with the receipts of 1870 for comparison:

	Rec'd, '72.	Shipped, '72.	Rec'd, '71.
Flour, brls.	1,412,177	1,287,574	1,766,037
Wheat, bu.	14,439,655	12,905,449	17,394,409
Corn, bu.	41,853,138	38,716,030	20,189,775
Oats, bu.	14,789,414	12,151,247	10,472,078
Rye, bu.	2,611,788	1,325,667	1,093,400
Barley, bu.	4,059,419	2,006,113	3,335,653
Total Bread'st's, bu.	83,518,202	71,800,790	60,432,574
Pork, lbs.	28,309	149,724	48,883
Meats, &c., lbs.	30,150,559	162,113,891	53,135,881
Lard, lbs.	17,092,798	61,129,858	7,711,018
Beef, brls.	33,280	83,452	[illegible]
Butter, lbs.	not kn'n	not kn'n	11,032,443
Seeds, lbs.	20,234,146	14,213,989	16,981,143
Wool, lbs.	27,028,621	24,881,821	14,751,060
Hides, lbs.	35,626,664	22,462,864	28,538,461
Salt, brls.	703,917	450,138	674,213
Coal, tons.	1,361,472	96,881	181,913
Liquors, &c., brls.	120,960	171,601	187,471
Lumber, m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m.	647,593	558,593	645,700
Lath, m.	13,845	5,798	14,441
Cattle, No.	543,050	401,927	532,964
Dressed hogs, No.	272,466	159,473	260,214
Live hogs, No.	2,380,083	1,161,238	1,693,158
Total hogs.	2,652,549	1,321,759	1,953,372

FLOUR MANUFACTURE.

In 1871 there were 327,739 brls flour manufactured in the city, against 443,967 brls in 1870. Of the 14 principal mills, 6 were destroyed in the fire.

PORK-PACKING.

The packing of the present season to date is 1,115,953 hogs, against [illegible] to same date last season.

ELEVATORS.

The 11 elevators remaining have a storage capacity of 8,800,000 bu. The 6 destroyed by fire had a capacity of 2,475,000, and contained 1,559,395 bu at the time of the fire.

MOVEMENT OF FLOUR, WHEAT, AND CORN.

The following shows the entire movement of flour, wheat, and corn during the year 1871:

RECEIPTS.

Received by	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Lake	47,672	77,540	[illegible]
Ill. and Mich Canal	1,139	57,440	5,331,743
C. & N. W. R. R.	675,173	7,849,383	2,737,538
Ill. Cent. Railroad	130,355	4,651,780	10,473,609
C. R. I. & P. R. R.	222,822	1,638,318	14,103,400
C., B. & Q. R. R.	205,376	1,347,385	10,076,053
Chicago & Alton R. R.	45,100	115,500	7,405,000
Mich. Cent. R. R.	20,535	10,502	150,211
L. S. & M. S. R. R.	8,621	5,380	44,351
P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.	1,914	12,099	11,123
P., Cin. & St. L. R. R.	1,330	51,173	12,113
C., Dan. & Vin. R. R.		27,750	274,125
Total Receipts	1,412,177	14,439,655	41,853,138
Flour manufactured in the city	327,739		
In store Dec. 31, 1870	72,835	2,336,156	814,145
	1,812,751	16,775,812	42,667,283

SHIPMENTS.

By Lake—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
To Buffalo	271,535	8,420,915	24,377,512
To Oswego	475	529,810	1,817,463
To Ogdensburgh	46,549	47,131	1,532,41
To other Am. Ports	164,795	200,907	3,175,471
To Montreal	4,789	224,384	2,019,469
To Kingston	90	2,016,126	1,263,753
To other Can. Ports	160	680,650	1,578,749
Total by Lake	488,703	12,120,923	34,767,878
Ill. & Mich. Canal	1,784	27,950	
Chi. & N. W. Railway	23,624	59,430	77,494
Ill. Cent. Railroad	37,532	10,950	
Chi., R. I. & P. R. R.	19,182	21,451	2,100
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	2,347	16,535	
Chi. & Alton R. R.	17,900	26,000	
Mich. Cent. R. R.	330,050	369,009	2,553,547
Lake S. & M. S. R. R.	150,867	87,753	1,015,428
P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.	217,848	64,450	279,171
C., C. & St. L. R. R.	95,560	64,176	90,373
Total Shipments	1,287,574	12,905,449	38,716,030
In store Dec. 31, 1871	32,700	1,290,629	3,118,581
City consump'n destroyed by fire and unaccounted for	492,477	2,579,734	2,832,614
	1,812,751	16,775,812	42,667,283

*Considerable amounts of grain are received from the interior adjacent to Chicago by teams which mainly enters into the city's consumption, or is received in depots and such, and no estimate is made in this statement.

Business Men

will find in another column the annual statement of the Underwriters' Agency, of New York, showing present cash assets at $3,868,342. This was the first leading insurance organization to complete the labor of adjusting and paying all claims by the great fire, having paid out in sixty days over $1,000,000. The insuring public will please note that James B. Floyd has been appointed agent for Chicago and vicinity, and will be found at the local office, No. 80 South Canal street.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway—Sunday Train.

The through Pacific Express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points, will leave the Wells Street Depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:15 a. m., Sunday, Feb. 18, 1872. Through tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways will be good on this train.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Young Heads on Old Shoulders.—The youth of the hair, in other words, its original color, brilliancy, luxuriance and elasticity, may be permanently preserved by the use of Phalon's Hair Invigorator. Thus the oldest veteran may always wear a young head on his shoulders, and every head be protected against the decay or loss of its natural covering. Sold by all druggists.

The Gods once consented to grant one request to a pilgrim in the desert. The pilgrim said, "Good Genii, give me back my former health." How many die annually of consumption brought on by a cold, when one box of Durno's Catarrh Snuff would have cured it.

The winter of age has no effect upon the ringlets and whiskers to which "Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye" is applied. It keeps them always of a rich autumnal brown, or a raven black, as the case may be, and is the cheapest article of its kind in the world.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick-headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

"The Double Dome Furnace.—Every one interested in the subject of heating should carefully examine this furnace. It has more good points than any other. Sold by Maclean & Collins, 355 State street.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Sibley & Endicott, C. W. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Bro., Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co., and others, sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

Children Teething.—The mother finds a faithful friend in Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Cristadoro's Liquid Hair Dye

Has become celebrated throughout the entire continent of North and South America. It is really astonishing that, in a comparatively short time, it should have attained such vast and deserved popularity. A sure and unequalled proof of its excellence and superiority over all other preparations of the same kind. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden lane, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS.

Fifth Day of the Fire Department Investigation.

Examination of the Charges Against Chief Marshal Williams.

The Evidence Found Too Thin—Schanck's Resignation, of Course, Followed.

Matt. Benner Given His Place, and Charley Petrie Made Second Assistant.

The Resignation of Seven Police Sergeants Demanded.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday to investigate the grave charges brought against Fire Marshal Williams by First Assistant Schanck. The announcement brought round a very large number of spectators, principally Aldermen, who evinced the liveliest interest in the proceedings. E. B. Runyan appeared for Williams, Corporation Counsel Tuley came in later and assisted the Board materially.

GEORGE W. HARRIS

was the first witness called. He said he never paid Williams any money; never to the best of his knowledge saw Williams intoxicated; was before the Grand Jury as a witness against Williams; had given Williams presents; gave $15 toward purchasing the horse and buggy presented to him.

Williams wanted to know something about limited witnesses, but was warned by his counsel to keep quiet.

THOMAS BARRY,

fireman, testified that he knew of no money being paid to Williams, further than what Harris had spoken of; had never seen Williams drunk at a fire. Sometimes heard him abuse the men; he once pushed some men down, and damned them for not going into a burning building. This was in August, at a fire on State street. He did not think Williams a competent Marshal, not be educated, but too hasty. Didn't believe damning and driving was the way to run firemen. By driving, he meant sending men into buildings when there was nothing to be saved. Thought Sweeney was the best man for Marshal. Never heard anything of a "Sweeney clique." Was quite certain he never did.

JOHN SCHANCK

said that on September 12, 1871, at a fire at No. 1409 State street, Williams was so drunk that he could not stand up. On March 1, 1871, he was so drunk he had to be pulled out of a gutter. This was at a fire on Wentworth avenue. Did not report Williams for it; it was certainly his duty to report Williams, but he did not do it; never reported it to the Board. Sometimes Williams said to his men, "Go on, you sons of b—," more than fifty times; he swore at men habitually. At a fire on the West Side, Williams ordered four men on to a roof, and they were burned. He told the men to get off the roof, and got nearly burned himself. Was not subpoenaed to the inquest on the bodies. Williams was incompetent. He had told the men publicly that he would oust him (Schanck). Williams had once agreed to settle their difficulties over an oyster supper. It had been a common thing for men to be killed at fires. Believed that more men had been killed under Williams than under Marshal Harris. Four had been killed under Williams; they were killed under his orders; heard Williams give the orders. He sent the Second Assistant with them to take care of them. When an Assistant Marshal went up he took control of them. Did not know whether Williams' control of them ceased when the Second Marshal went up with them. Here ensued a rather puzzling cross examination, during which Schanck said Williams was drunk because he could not walk straight, and talked like any other drunkard. He had taken beer with Williams at the fire. He had never had an idea of any dissatisfaction with Williams in the department, and knew nothing whatever of a "Sweeney clique." He had been under Williams three or four years, and known of his shortcomings all the time, and never thought of complaining. He believed he did his duty. Terrace Row might have been saved if Williams had kept there two engines which were sent over to the West Side. He reported this to the Marshal a week after the fire. That was too late to save Terrace Row then. He had not the least ill-feeling against Williams, but Williams disliked him because he had worked for Sweeney's appointment as Chief Marshal. He had sometimes countermanded his chief's orders because he considered his own judgment best. Williams was always prompt at fires. He was generally there before him (Schanck). When he reported men to Williams for drunkenness, Williams changed the men to other houses, and did not present the charges before the Board. He had advocated Williams' appointment.

LEO. MYERS,

foreman of the Tempest Hose, testified that Williams tried to bring beer into his house. Never saw him drunk at a fire. The boys were eating oysters in the house, and Williams said, "Boys, it's rather dry eating," and went out for beer to liven things up. An alarm of fire occurred, and the beer was not drunk. Williams was a good Fire Marshal, and was very successful in putting out fires up to the time of the great fire.

GEORGE RAU,

foreman of Hook and Ladder No. 12, testified that he had seen Williams so intoxicated that he could not walk. He had seen him thus at the corner of State and Twenty fourth streets. About a year ago on the West Side, and half a year previous at No. 414 State street, the Marshal was too tight for duty. He used the men very badly; called his men "sons of b—s," and often called Rau a "d—d fool," and other names. Williams did not command the respect from the men which the Marshal should, because he abused them. Had not drunk with Schanck this (yesterday) morning. Schanck drank with another man. Witness was in the saloon.

A. DIPPE,

harness maker, testified that he had given Williams a whip and blanket; Williams got him some work from the city. When he got through he gave him the presents. It was a free gift. It was customary to make a present after doing a big job for a man. He gave the same kind of little presents to private individuals.

"SANDY" SHAY,

foreman of the Steamer Titsworth, had known Williams fifteen years, and had never seen him intoxicated. Heard him G—d d—n the men at fires; in some respects he thought Williams a competent Marshal, in other respects he did not. He was not a good disciplinarian. He mixed too much with his men; swore too much, and drank too much; thus he destroyed the respect of the men for him. Until lately he had not heard of the "Sweeney clique." He was a Sweeney man, because he thought Sweeney the best man.

L. J. WALSH,

foreman of the steamer A. C. Coventry, had known Williams 15 or 16 years; had never known him drunk; heard him damn the men for not moving quickly enough. Though Williams was not drunk, he had probably drank something. Did not think himself competent to judge of Williams' efficiency.

D. J. SWEENEY,

foreman of Engine Company 14 (burned up in the fire), had once seen Williams so much under the influence of liquor as not to be able to attend to business; it was a year ago last fall; he was in the habit of abusing men at fires; would not state whether he thought Williams incompetent. It was not at a fire that witness saw him intoxicated. Had only seen him drunk once since he had been Marshal; it was his habit to swear at men; witness never swore at his men; Schanck swore at his men; the other two Marshals did not swear at their men; saw him drink several times with his men; didn't know of a "Sweeney clique." There had been no combination in the department to have Williams removed; the men discussed him as they did other men; the time he saw Williams drunk was on the North Side; there was some parties here from Wisconsin; Williams was staggering. When Williams was appointed, witness had been offered the position of Assistant, but refused because he did not think he could get along with him. He knew Williams would try to injure him. He had refused on the ground that he would not support any one who was going to get drunk. Had not been before the Grand Jury the past week. The heads of the Fire Department had always been in the habit of swearing and drinking whiskey. There were few drinkers in his company. One man had been removed from his Company for drunkenness. There had been a division in the Department since Williams' appointment. Williams had done more to spread the feeling than he did. Williams always treated him well. He believed that Williams was going to report him for burning his engine up. The men gave him a watch and chain, and he was told the "clique" gave it to him. It was presented in April last, when there was a meeting at the engine-house. Mr. C. N. Holden presented the watch. Would not state whether the firemen contributed to it.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN,

fireman of the Waubansia, never saw Williams drunk. When things did not go right he would swear.

W. HOISINGTON,

a dirty-looking fellow, recently discharged from the Department for drunkenness, testified that Williams was always getting drunk. Night after night he saw him come into the Long John Engine House chuck full. He was a good judge of drunkards; had been there himself; had been up several times before the Board; would not say how often; would not say how mean a man he was. It was none of Mr. Runyan's business.

Here the Commissioners renewed their suggestion to cut short the witnesses if they were going to repeat the same testimony over and over again.

Schanck wanted to show the number of occasions of Williams' intoxication.

FRANK T. SWEENEY

had seen Williams drunk three times, at Wentworth and Archer avenues, and in the Long John engine house; was a brother of Dennis Sweeney's. Had been up before the Board three times; once for being drunk and twice for absence without leave. Williams had presented the charges against him. Firemen could get drunk in those days for two days' pay.

JAMES ENWRIGHT,

foreman of Hose Elevator No. 2, had not been to many fires for the last year; never saw Williams drunk; had run to about three or four fires a month; never saw him drunk, to his best knowledge. His apparatus was at the Drake Block fire, but he did not have charge of it then. It got broken then.

Commissioner Rehm insisted that they had heard witnesses enough for the present. After a little discussion another witness was allowed.

LOUIS HAAS,

clerk with Hayden & Kay, had seen Williams intoxicated, but could not say when; heard Williams abuse men; couldn't say when; abused witness personally; Williams' wagon turned over, and witness said, "Chief, what's the matter?" Williams said, "What business is it of yours, you son of a b—h?" Should judge from that that he must have been intoxicated. Had seen him drunk within the past three months; took a drink himself once in a while; drank beer and whiskey two or three times a day; saw Williams drunk round at engine houses; called round at the engine house because he took an interest in the department; was up before the Grand Jury to testify against Williams. Ben Bulwinkle was driving the wagon when it turned over; had drunk with Schanck a good many times; had asked Williams to drink with him two or three weeks ago; never went to the engine houses and boasted of it; had been with Schanck and Williams together; never exchanged a word with Schanck about Williams; was subpoenaed before the Grand Jury.

TESTIMONY ALL IN.

President Talcott said that the Board would now close the case for the prosecution, giving Schanck the privilege of producing rebutting evidence. The charge of bribery were the gravest and had been very little touched upon.

Schanck said he wanted to prove that Williams went into saloons on the night of the big fire.

Mr. Tuley said he would withdraw any further testimony unless Schanck could prove Williams to have been drunk on the night of the big fire.

Williams' counsel, Mr. Runyan, here submitted the case to the Board, without further testimony. They were quite satisfied with the testimony already submitted.

SECRET SESSION.

The Board took the case under advisement and adjourned until 2 o'clock, when a secret session was held, the Board resolving itself into an Inquisition in strict imitation of the Board of Public Works.

RESULT OF THE INQUISITION.

At 2 o'clock the Inquisitors sat with closed doors and discussed reporters generally, having vigorously ousted the reporters.

The result of the deliberations was as follows: The charges against Fire Marshal R. A. Williams were dismissed.

SCHANCK DRAWS OUT.

Schanck was requested to send in his resignation, which came in the following shape:

To the Board of Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: In view of the fact that the Fire Marshal is dissatisfied with me as a First Assistant Fire Marshal, and desiring as I do above all things the promotion of harmony and efficiency in the Fire Department, with which I have been so long connected, I hereby tender your Honorable Board my resignation, to take effect this evening. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

JOHN SCHANCK,
First Assistant Fire Marshal.

The resignation was, as is the usual custom of the Board, promptly accepted.

MAT. BENNER PROMOTED.

This left a vacancy in the position of First Assistant Marshal, and Third Assistant Marshal Matthias Benner was promoted to the position of First Assistant.

CHARLEY PETRIE DITTO.

Charles Petrie, Engineer of the steamer James, was promoted to the position of Third Assistant Marshal.

WALTERS' RESIGNATION IN ORDER.

Information was conveyed to Second Assistant Laurenz Walters that, unless he was willing to accept a subordinate position, his resignation would be received with pleasure.

Nothing further was heard from Walters, and his resignation will probably be forthcoming on Monday.

AND NOW THE POLICE.

For the benefit of the Police Inquisition Board, it may be stated that the groans of their victims were overheard, and that brick walls and guarded doors were valueless in keeping the following interesting piece of information from the reporters.

Superintendent Kennedy presented a communication complaining that the Captains and several of the Sergeants, either from cowardice, fear of their men, or want of interest in the Police Department, failed to report their men for violations of the rules and regulations of the Police Department. He would leave the matter with the discretion of the Board. The names of the Sergeants thus complained of are Dunlap, Briscoe, Berdell, Clayton, Merganthaler, Hood, and Barrett.

Their resignations are asked for.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis Makes a Bid for Foreign Capital and Emigration.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—A meeting of prominent and influential citizens was held at the Southern Hotel, to-night, to devise means whereby foreign capital may be induced to come to St. Louis and Missouri for investment. Speeches were made by ex-Governor Stanard, Prof. Hager, and D. H. Armstrong, and other gentlemen, setting forth the advantages of St. Louis as a manufacturing city, and Missouri as an agricultural and mining State, and that information upon these and other specific objects, as well as the general resources of the State might be disseminated abroad, it was proposed to publish a large edition of L. U. Reavis' book on the resources of St. Louis and Missouri, together with other information, maps and statistics bearing upon the subject, and send more gentlemen to England and Europe to distribute them through out the agricultural and mining regions, and to deliver lectures and personally consult with capitalists at the financial centres of Great Britain and the continent. A lengthy letter from Professor Waterhouse, of Washington University, was read in which he discussed the whole subject, and made some valuable suggestions. A Committee was appointed, with Governor Stanard as Chairman, to draft a memorial to the Legislature setting forth the object in view, its great advantage to the State, and asking an appropriation to aid the project. Very deep interest is felt in this matter, and quite a number of wealthy and enterprising citizens are identified in the movement. The meeting adjourned to Monday night next to receive the report of the Memorial Committee.

UTAH.

Gentile Memorials to Congress Against Female Suffrage—The Japanese Entertained at Camp Douglas—Encouraging News from the Delayed Trains.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 15.—A large mass meeting of Liberals was held last night to petition Congress for a registration act, the abolition of woman suffrage as exercised in Utah, and against the numbering of ballots. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial. Able speeches were made, and an earnest determination expressed to fight to the bitter end the abuses of the elective franchise practiced here by the Church authorities. Never were people more in earnest than the Liberals of Utah are now to maintain their rights. Even the Mormon press do not contradict the charge that aliens and children voted at the late election. The opponents of the Church claim, positively, that by a legal vote they have the majority to-day.

The Salt Lake City miners, in all the principal districts, are holding meetings and preparing petitions to Congress to sustain the Federal Judiciary and correct Mormon violations of law.

An elegant entertainment was given to-day at Camp Douglas to the Japanese Embassador Ito and General Yamada. The Japanese were highly delighted. General Morrow, as usual, was an honor to the Government and himself.

The news to-night that the Eastern trains will be here to-morrow, or Saturday, creates much rejoicing.

General Conner repudiates his election as member of the State Convention.

WISCONSIN.

The Temperance Movement—Mass Meeting Called for Next Sunday Evening at Fond du Lac.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 15.—Merchants, lumbermen, lawyers, laborers, and editors, have united in getting up a mass meeting, on Sunday next, of all persons favorable to the Ohio Temperance bill, and requesting ministers of all denominations to omit their Sunday evening service and attend. All the churches have agreed to comply, including the Catholic clergy. After brief speeches by leading men, petitions will be passed through the audience for signatures. At a meeting of the Committee it was decided to make an appeal to all people in the State favorable to the bill, to unite in getting up similar meetings on Sunday in every village, town and city. What can do more to convince the Legislature that people want the bill passed than such meetings and petitions from them? Now is the time to act.

J. A. WATROUS, for the Convention.

A Colored Man at Springfield, O., Kills His Wife, and Then Shoots Himself.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—A special to the *Gazette* from Springfield, O., states that a colored man named Robert Scott, of that place, shot his wife last night, killing her, and then shot himself. His wife and he, after living together seven years, separated last evening. It was charged that she had criminal relations with other men. Scott had made frequent attempts to induce her to return to him, and live with him. An entry in his diary yesterday indicates his purpose to take her life. He visited her at her residence last night, was received kindly by her, had an interview, then shot her twice, causing instant death, after which he left the room and shot himself through the head on the street.

Vessels Injured by Ice in the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—The Major Sanders, a Government survey boat, was cut down just below the Suspension bridge and sunk this afternoon. Her cabin is half full of water.

A dozen or more coal barges just below the bridge broke loose, and two or three were lost.

The Belle Vernon has been turned over to the underwriters, who are wrecking her. The freight is being removed from the Nashville.

The Tax on Lumber.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 14.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We farmers cannot understand why there should be a tariff of 20 per cent on lumber, virtually prohibiting Canada lumber from our market. We think this tariff unjust. It taxes the many for the benefit of the few. The few that it benefits are generally men of wealth; the men that it injures are mostly farmers, whose finances are so limited that it is with difficulty they meet the expenses of a family and pay taxes. Then, to pay 20 per cent tariff on the lumber they purchase for the improvement of their farms, is an outrage upon the farming community, and Congressmen representing agricultural districts, who do not oppose such tariffs, are guilty of a neglect of duty. Why should not this building material be free of tariff, not only for the burned district of Chicago, but for all this great State of ours, or any other State which may need fencing and building material?

Farmers have not money to spend in lobbying at Washington to promote their interests, as manufacturers have, neither have they ability in that direction; but we can vote, and take newspapers that advocate justice to those that till the soil.

BENJAMIN COX.

The Wealth of Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following exhibit of the real and personal property in that city as returned for taxation:

Real estate	$119,002,250
Personal property	42,555,745
Property assessed under special laws	13,942,284
Total taxable property	$175,500,279
Real estate (churches and other property) not taxable	5,029,690
Real estate (city property) not taxable	8,338,330
Total	$188,872,299

Exciting Struggle With a Drowning Woman.

From a Paris letter.

An exciting struggle between a would-be suicide and her rescuer occurred the other day at Pont de Loup. A man and his wife having quarrelled, the latter rushed out of the house in a state of the wildest excitement, and directed her steps toward the river Sambre. She was observed by a letter-carrier named Somveau, and he, suspecting her intention, resolved to follow her. She was some distance in advance of him, and succeeded in throwing herself into the river, appearing at the surface just as he reached the river's brink. Hastily throwing off his coat, he plunged boldly in and swam toward the woman, who saw him, and endeavored to elude him. He, however, succeeded in reaching her, and got hold of her by one of the arms, she resisting most violently, and at length managed to escape from him. The position was growing exceedingly dangerous, the current carrying them rapidly towards a high weir, the descent of which would doubtless have been death to both. The courageous fellow made another effort, and was successful in laying hold of her by the waist. Another terrible struggle ensued, the woman succeeding in getting her arms round Somveau's neck, and striving to pull him under the water with her. The case being desperate, and Somveau losing his strength by reason of the cold, he adopted the only course he saw open to him, by striking her on the head as hard as he could with one arm. This had the effect of stupefying her for the moment, and to relax her hold of his neck. Seizing the opportunity, he caught her by the hair of the head and struck out for the shore vigorously, which he happily reached with his burthen. Both were so exhausted that they fell down and fainted, and remained in that condition for some time, till they were discovered by some passers-by, who rendered them the necessary assistance.

KU-KLUX REPORT.

Startling Exhibit of Affairs in South Carolina—Corruption and Bribery the Order in All Parties and Classes.

Washington (Feb. 14) Despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

The report of Representative Stevenson, from the Sub-Committee on the rebel States, makes a very startling exhibit of affairs in the insurrectionary States, notably in South Carolina. The report begins by stating that the "Committee has not confined itself to the answers of State officials, but have consulted intelligent citizens of all parties, who have given us directions leading to official information. The Committee has examined all avenues of information from the *American Almanac* to the reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the census of 1860 and 1870, and also the records of the War Department, and indeed, every source of information open to it."

The report says:

State officials generally have been courteous and attentive, and many have rendered us great service, but our investigation as to some States has been made more difficult by inattention and neglect of State officers, and in several States the inquiry ordered by the Committee has been resented as an infringement of State rights and official dignity. Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, sent a letter more remarkable for argument against our proceedings, as a breach of State rights, than for the facts furnished, and Governor Reed, of Florida, declined to answer at all, though he has forwarded to a member of the sub-Committee several of his messages. He protested against the invasion of the rights of the State of Florida. Generally, where our inquiry has been resented, evaded, or ignored, we have discovered reasons for concealment which convinced us that officials are more concerned about their own dignity than that of the State. In South Carolina the State Treasurer has neglected all inquiries. The Governor has answered promptly, but sent such contradictory statements that we can give little weight to any.

The worst condition of affairs was found in South Carolina, and to the finances of that State the Committee devotes unusual space, and the most extraordinary evidence is shown of knavery, corruption, and extravagance. After citing a portion of the message of Governor Scott, of Jan. 9, 1872, Mr. Stevenson says:

This may explain the increase of the debt, and it is probable that money could not have been otherwise procured, yet we can not agree that it was proper to submit to such disastrous and degrading terms continually for three years. Had the credit of the State been unsullied up to 1868, it might have been expedient to make light loans on almost any conditions, to preserve her good name, or a great emergency might have justified terms merely for limited amounts, but for a State to go upon the street as a mendicant borrower, and remain there, buffeted from broker to broker, for three years, raising money to pay old and dishonored debts, at a cost of three dollars in renewed obligations for every dollar paid, seems to us indefensible. It is not justified by showing that it was legal, nor by the fact that the citizens of the State conspired to destroy her credit in order to overthrow the Government. A public officer should take such a course only on legal compulsion or to preserve the existence of a State, and there was no such necessity in this case, which was mainly that of borrowing money to pay old debts and damaging the credit of the State, and weakening the Government by every loan. It would have been better to have an increased tax to meet actual emergencies. But taxation seems to have been avoided as if to conciliate, and that levied was hardly sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the State, economically administered.

On the subject of corruption, after stating the extravagance of the Legislature, the writer makes this extraordinary statement, the proof of which, however, is contained in the body of the report:

Even the recent investigation by a joint Committee of the Legislature to detect corruption is followed by charges, sustained by proofs, that members of the Committee, and men connected with it, were more anxious to make illegitimate profits to themselves than to perform their duty. It is charged, and in evidence, that there has been corruption in the Legislature in connection with acts conferring or extending corporate privileges, and that bribery has prevailed to such an extent that legislation has been controlled by a band composed of members of both political parties and of both colors, commonly called "the forty thieves," who would not permit such measures to pass until they were satisfied.

To show that the report is not a white-washing document, as has been reported, it is only necessary to insert the following paragraph:

The worst feature of the corruption in South Carolina is, that members of both parties, and men of all classes are involved in it, and that the public abhorrence of corruption, which is the safeguard of popular government, seems wanting or dormant. Even the old aristocratic class, to whom we had been taught to attribute sentiments of chivalric honor, have not hesitated to bribe officials in the purchases of the Land Commissioners. The vendors were old citizens of the planting class, who held more land than they could utilize, and the frauds committed in the sale of their lands were with their consent, and to their advantage, by bribing officers by the land holders. The evidence before the Committee shows that General M. C. Butler, who was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the State in 1870, and a native of the State, has given some valuable testimony. He was a Major General in the rebel army, a large planter, lawyer, and a leading citizen of high standing. He stated, under oath, while the committee was sitting in South Carolina, that if he had land to sell and he could sell it by buying a State Senator for $500, he would do so. Dr. R. M. Smith, of Spartanburg County, an old citizen, and Democratic member of the Legislature, testified before the said Sub-committee that he could see no wrong in bribing a public officer, and compared the transaction to the purchase of a mule.

After citing certain testimony to establish his statements, Mr. Stevenson goes on to say:

It is difficult for citizens of other States to realize such prevalent corruption, affecting all classes of society, bringing to the same level patriot and rebel, white and black, the old citizen and the new. Probably one cause contributing to produce this result is the condition of civil war which has pervaded in the State, in which the power has been almost exclusively in the hands of one class, and the property in the hands of the other. While open hostilities have not generally and continually existed, there has been mutual enmity more bitter than usually accompanies flagrant warfare.

Hence, some of the men in office may have regarded what was taken from the Treasury as taken from the property-holders, enemies of the Government, and, therefore, spoils of war. And on the other hand, some property-holders have come to consider what they procure by bribery and corruption as a right of which they are wrongfully deprived, and which they are justified in retrieving by any means, and the other cause seems to be the contempt which the old property-holding class manifest and feel for freedmen, and all who operate with them politically. This gives to the bribery of such persons, in the eyes of the old native class, the semblance of the purchase of a slave.

The report shows by facts and testimony that the Ku-Klux organization was in full existence in the spring and summer of 1868, and active and efficient in the Presidential election of the year in favor of Seymour, and controlled by violence and intimidation about one-third of the State. It was in operation before the new Government began to receive taxes, and before the burdens of Government had been felt in any way. These deeds disprove, therefore, the allegation that the deplorable financial condition of the State was the cause of the organization of that band of outlaws.

The Committee, therefore, conclude that the financial condition of South Carolina cannot be assigned as a cause of provocation of the Ku-Klux or the bloody proceedings of that order. It is, however, proper to add that the malfeasance and corruption of Republican officials must have indirectly tended to turn society over into violence by bringing the State Government, the party in power, and the National authority into contempt, and by increasing the reluctance of well-disposed Southern men to identify themselves with the Republican party, or even to interfere against such an organization to protect Republicans.

Mrs. Burleigh, the Murderess, in Jail.

The editor of the Utica (N. Y.) *Bee* recently visited Mrs. Burleigh in jail. He says her room is furnished with a large box stove, two or three chairs, and a pine table. He further says: "Her bed, until within a few days, has been but a narrow tick stuffed with hay. Her pillow was a stick of wood placed under one end of the mattress. From the first she has hired her own and her two boys' board off the jailer, until day before yesterday, when a bill of $24 was presented. Not being able to meet the demand, and having no prospective source of obtaining funds, she is now living on the regular prison fare. What disposition to make of the two boys who are yet with her seems to be her greatest anxiety. She said she could not think of parting with them, and yet is unable to pay their board. The woman is actually suffering for the want of food. That furnished by the county none but the most rough and robust prisoners can long endure. It consists of two meals per day. The first, comes two boiled potatoes, often cold, a chunk of cold boiled meat, and a chunk of cold Indian bread. This is the breakfast. Some time during the afternoon a waiter pushes back the huge iron bolt, and cries out 'mu-nah.' Mu-nah means supper. Mush and a small allowance of molasses constitutes the bill of fare. These are the two meals. They are never varied. Whatever else a prisoner eats he must pay for. As to her case, its progress, witnesses, &c., she knows nothing. She was not aware that anything had been done. Mr. Babcock, her attorney, had called on her once or twice and advised that the farm in Augusta be sold to procure means with which to defend her case. Her reply was that the farm was already covered with mortgages, and, if sold now while she was in prison, but a few hundred dollars, at the most, could be realized; besides, she sternly objected to its sale on the ground of her children. Whatever could be gotten from it should belong to them. She stated that the Sheriff had given orders that no letters should pass to or from her cell, except the contents be examined by her jailor. Also that she was anxious to secure the services of either the Hon. Henry Smith, Speaker of the Assembly, W. J. Hadley, Esq., of Albany, or the Hon. David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, to assist her present counsel in her defence.

HORRIBLE MURDER AT A ST. LOUIS BALL.

A Railroad Engineer Pounded and Kicked by Nearly Fifty Germans, Hurled Over a High Balcony, and Impaled on Iron Railings.

From the St. Louis Times, Feb. 13.

The Carondelet Hotel, was, on Sunday evening, the scene of one of the most brutal and cowardly murders that it has ever been the duty of the press to record. The Workingmen's Society is an association whose members, principally German, represent most all of the trades. Its headquarters are at Carondelet, and it is the custom of its members to expend their surplus vitality, two or three times a year, in picnics, balls, and parties. On Sunday the organization, numbering forty-two individuals, resolved itself into a grand procession, and, inspired by the martial strains of a brass band, paraded through the mud in the principal streets until dark. At about 8 o'clock the participants in the procession and their friends commenced to assemble at the Carondelet Hotel, where a large ball was to be given under the auspices of the society. The hotel is situated on Main street, between Taylor and St. Louis streets, and is a large brick building four stories and an attic in height, and has a front on Main street of about fifty feet. The ball room is in the fourth story, and its approaches narrow halls and staircases. At the end of the hallway in the third story is a balcony of about thirty feet in width, and about three feet in depth. It is about thirty-five feet from the ground, and is ornamented with a rail some two feet high. It is reached through a narrow door, ordinarily locked, but always unfastened when there is any festivity afloat in the ball room. To the north of the entrance to the hotel is a bar-room, and south of it is a fancy-goods store, now unoccupied. The attendance at the ball was principally members of the society and their wives, daughters, and female acquaintances, but there was a small sprinkling of "outsiders," attracted through curiosity, and among them was John Cannon, a railroad engineer. Cannon had been drinking some during the day, and was, while at the ball, somewhat under the influence of liquor. He is represented to have been a quiet, inoffensive man, even when in his cups, and it is said that he was the last man under any circumstances to provoke a fight. During the evening Cannon frequented the corridors, occasionally entering the ball-room, and now and then visiting the bar-room below, where he generally treated whoever he might find there. At about 10 o'clock he was, to use the expression of a man who noticed him, "about half shot." Observing that there was silence in the ball-room, he entered, and discovered that it was occasioned by the attention which was paid to a man who was delivering a speech. The speech was in German, and Cannon turned away, laughingly remarking, "I can't understand that trash; why don't he talk English?"

In an instant he was attacked by half a dozen excited Germans, conspicuous among whom was a tall, powerful man. Cannon was hastily driven from the room into the hallway, and there an effort was made to throw him down the stairs. He fought well, and threw his antagonists right and left, but they were rapidly reinforced, and it is estimated by a bystander that at least thirty-five men sprang upon him. Seeing that he had no chance against such an infuriated mob, the doomed man turned to seek safety in flight. In a moment he was caught up and partially pushed and partially drawn half way down the stairs. Here he recovered himself for a moment and endeavored to defend himself from his enemies. The struggle was terrible. A large, strong man, fighting with all his power against an angry throng. Those above kicked him until they forced him further down the stairs, when he fell and was thrown to the bottom. He was now on the third floor, fighting those in front of him and closely pursued by the crowd behind. In a moment more he was pinned against the wall, while blows were rained upon his unprotected head and face from muscular arms.

It seems that at this point he foresaw his fate, for he suddenly assailed his foes with an energy they did not believe was left in him, and at the same time he cried "Murder!" But his efforts were of little avail. Again he was forced back to the wall, which was soon spattered and stained with his blood. Cruel fists were dashed into his face, and cruel feet kicked and lamed him. His struggles became weaker, and the mob closed in and seized him, and, as if the murderous design had entered into all their minds at once, hurried him toward the door opening upon the balcony. He offered but little resistance now, but his cries for help were piteous. In an instant the door was torn open and he stood upon the balcony. Around him surged and swayed a half-crazed crowd of his fellow creatures, bent upon drowning their hate for him in his blood. Below him in the street were a few men, paralyzed by the spectacle, and unable to raise a hand to help him; above him, the stars glittered coldly. One glance around, one more cry for aid, and he sprang toward the door. Thrust back against the rail of the balcony, again pinned helpless, in a second he was lifted over the low balustrade. With the last despairing effort he grasped a portion of it, and hung suspended over the street—kicks and blows fell like a hail storm on his head, shoulders and hands, but still he clung to the frail balustrade, still shrieking for help and moaning with pain. There was no hope for him, his life was not worth the dust that fell upon him from the feet that crowded so thickly over him. He had no mercy to look for in his murderers, for they had not one spark of pity in their lives. At last the rail broke, and, with one last grasp at it, he fell.

Turning in his fall, he approached the ground head downward. With a crash, he struck the iron grating below, and lay without a movement or a gasp. Charles Decker was the first to reach him, but he was dead. Two bars of the grating had penetrated his skull, his neck and both shoulders were broken, and his breast-bone was crushed in. There he lay for nearly an hour, when he was carried to the Police Station. In the meantime the alarm had summoned the police, and Officers Harkness and Rochow hastened to the theatre of the tragedy. In the ball room all was tranquil. The fearful scenes of a few moments before were apparently forgotten, and the dancing was fast and furious. The officers, from information gleaned from some source, sought Jacob Schlegel and Frederick Klinkmann. They were quietly arrested and hurried to the Station House, where they were locked up to await the inquest.

The Coroner's verdict was that John Cannon came to his death from the effects of a fracture of the skull and other injuries, on the evening of Feb. 11, 1872, and we, the jury, further find that his death was caused by being thrown over the balcony of the Carondelet Hotel, situated on the west side of Main street, and between Taylor and St. Louis streets, by Jacob Schlegel, and that Fritz Klinkmann was accessory to the fact, and aided and abetted the said Schlegel in the act. Signed by the jury.

John Cannon was born in New York State, and was, at the time of his death, about 30 years of age. Some time ago he went to Cuba, where he remained for several years, and returned to the States about two years ago. For about a year and a half he was employed as engineer on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and was generally liked by all who knew him. In August last he left the road, and in September was employed on the Missouri Pacific. This post he abandoned about a week ago, and went to Carondelet last Thursday. It was his intention to enter the service of the North Missouri yesterday if he had lived. He was a popular man, and spent his money freely. It is said that he had $400 on Thursday, and that he had spent almost the whole of it during the week. He was a single man, and has no relatives living. Cannon was a large man, measuring six feet in height, and weighing one hundred and seventy-five pounds.

Jacob Schlegel, accused as the murderer, was born in Switzerland, and is 30 years of age. He came to this country sixteen years ago, and up to the time of his arrest was engaged in brick molding, in the employ of Patrick Gilleck. He resided on Third street, near Schermer street, and has been married only a year. He is a tall, powerfully-built Swiss, with rather a pleasing expression. He has a small mustache and a bright, dark eye. He disclaims any knowledge of the murder, and contends that he never left the ball-room until he was arrested.

Federick Klinkman, the accessory, is smaller than Schlegel. He was born at Baden, and is 29 years of age. He is a bricklayer by trade. He resided on Fourth street, near Schermer, and is said to have owned the house he lived in. He is very reticent when questioned, and claims to know nothing about the matter.

The Shoe Trade of Lynn.

The largest shoe factories of Lynn are now driven with work, incident to the opening of the spring trade, and that city still takes the lead in the manufacture of boots and shoes. There have been but very few failures the past year among the manufacturers, speaking well for the business tact, sharpness, and shrewdness, which characterizes them as a class, and buyers have generally paid up well. The losses by the Chicago fire were comparatively small, and large quantities of goods are being shipped to that city. The Eastern Railroad Company are erecting a new depot on State street, for the accommodation of people in that section of the city, the cost of which will be between $40,000 and $50,000, and the work of demolishing the old one in Central Square, preparatory to building a new one on a more extensive scale, has been almost completed. With the growth of the shoe business this movement has become a necessity. A larger volume of trade is expected this season than ever before.

—Henry H. Faxon, of Quincy, Mass., will give $4,000—$2,000 for township expenses, the rest to be distributed to the poor next winter—if the citizens will elect a temperance Board of town officers.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.

The Chicago creditors of the insolvent insurance companies of New York have at length determined to file petitions in bankruptcy in the case of all except one, of those whose affairs remain unsettled yet. The details of this important proceeding, and the reasons therefor, are given at length elsewhere in the paper. The entire change of tactics in the endeavor to collect the several millions of dollars due from these companies to Chicago merchants is one of such importance that all connected with it will be read with interest.

In the money markets, both local and general, business continues dull, and money plenty. In New York there has been a little ripple of excitement for some time past in connection with the corner in Hannibal & St. Jo stock, but aside from that, financial affairs are almost as dull there as here.

Exchange continues weak at from 50c to 25c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sell at par, and buy at 1-10 discount.

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	114¾	115 @115¼
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110¾	110¾@111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '64	111	110¾@111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65	110	111¼@111½
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	110	110¼@110½
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	111¼	111½@112
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112	112¼@112½
10-40s	110¼	110¾@111
U. S. currency 6's	114¼	114½@ ....
U. S. new 5 per cents	108¼	108¾@ ....
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	100 @ ....
Cook County 7s	....	100 @ ....
Gold Exchange	....	110¼
Sterling Exchange	....	109½@110¼
Gold and Gold Coupons	109¾	@110¼
Land Warrants, 160s	175	185 @ ....
Land Warrants, 120s	132	142 @ ....
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	173 @ 175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The gold market at the close was weaker on a strong market for securities in London, and left off at 110¼ to 110¼. Loans were made at from 3 to 6 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $48,000,000.

The Government bond market was a fraction lower, to-day, but closed up steady.

Stocks were irregular. In the morning Union Pacific and Western Union declined, which caused a general depression. In the afternoon these stocks recovered, and the whole market was firmer in sympathy. Hannibal & St. Jo common shares formed a prominent feature of the day, and sales were at 41@47 and 41½@46. Transactions were quite large in the aggregate, and during the afternoon 6,300 shares were brought in under the rule. Hannibal & St. Jo preferred shares were quiet at 61 to 62. Pacific Mail was strong in the afternoon, and advanced on favorable reports from Washington in regard to increased subsidy. The market at the close was strong in the entire list, and particularly in Union Pacific and Western Union.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115¼	Coups, '67	111¼
Coups, '62	110¾	Coups, '68	112
Coups, '64	111	10-40s	110¼
Coups, '65	111	Currency 6s	114¼
New	110¾		

State bonds:

Missouri	94	Virginia, old	55
Tennessee, old	66¼	North Carolina, old	33¼
Tennessee, new	66¼	North Carolina, new	18¼
Virginia, new	55¼		

Stocks closed:

Canton	80¼	New Jersey Central	110¼
W. U. Tel	69¼	St. Paul	55¼
Quicksilver	8¼	St Paul pfd	75¼
Adams Express	93¼	Wabash	75¼
W. & F.	66	Wabash pfd	86
American	67	Ft. Wayne	97¼
United States	63¾	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	57	Terre Haute pfd	55
N. Y. C.	97	C. & A.	120¼
N. Y. C. scrip	92	C. & A. pfd	126
Erie	30¼	O. & M.	44¼
Erie pfd	69	C., C. & C.	88
Harlem	112	C., B. & Q.	140
Harlem pfd	130	Lake Shore	90¼
Reading	112¼	Indiana Central	....
Mich. Central	118¼	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh, ex-div	90	Union Pacific	33¼
Northwestern	73	Union Pacific bonds	91
Northwestern pfd	90¼	Central Pacific bonds	102¼
Rock Island	111		

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	2,500	2,489	2,084	3,715
Wheat, bu	3,150	25,302	3,167	600
Corn, bu	54,345	51,030	35,011	3,743
Oats, bu	12,880	11,836	10,358	....
Rye, bu	1,412	2,452	1,921	450
Barley, bu	2,740	2,810	2,403	....
Grass seeds, lbs	106,030	32,570	31,124	20,166
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	16,200	50,410	21,300	14,109
Cured meats, lbs	355,000	221,435	2,039,864	898,780
Beef, brls	19	116	....	350
Pork, bls	774	1,315	130	756
Lard, lbs	105,180	57,203	369,776	21,380
Tallow, lbs	7,390	16,920	20,400	6,160
Butter, lbs	34,990	36,602	4,500	9,680
Dressed hogs, No.	2,928	4,441	1,675	3,376
Live hogs, No.	9,170	9,073	2,852	2,677
Cattle, No.	1,726	2,073	831	2,241
Sheep, No.	2,101	3,535	1,152	1,105
Hides, lbs	67,926	124,672	125,494	78,870
Highwines, brls	231	325	233	450
Wool, lbs	1,840	23,280	18,203	13,060
Potatoes, bu	1,496	2,100	....	1,700
Lumber, m	510	116	232	1,194
Shingles, m	510	1,030	670	[illegible]
Lath, m	45	....	....	47
Salt, brls	203	....	512	551

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 100 bu oats; 377 bu rye; 513 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 8 cars wheat; 71 cars corn, 7 cars oats, 5 cars rye, 10 cars barley. Total, 101 cars, or 41,000 bu.

There was a moderate amount of trading on 'Change to-day, but the markets were irregular, some being quite active, and others almost inactive. There was little change in prices from yesterday.

Highwines were dull and again ½c lower, in sympathy with a declining market in New York. There were no buyers at over 86c, and holders were asking 86½c and 87c.

Dressed hogs were less active to-day, at yesterday's inside prices. Buyers were paying $5.00 for light and heavy, while holders asked $5.05, which they could only obtain in a very few cases, and several lots were held over. Sales were 1276 head.

Lake freights were quiet and steady at the rates reported yesterday, at 12c for corn by sail to Buffalo. To Oswego wheat was quoted at 19c, and corn at 17@17½c. We are requested to state that the oat charter reported this morning was "wrong." The bark Bridgewater was taken for oats, but it was a fortnight ago, and at a rate considerably less than 9½c to Buffalo. The schooners J. P. Marsh, and Nabob were taken to-day for corn at 12c to Buffalo.

In another column of this issue we present an abstract of the report of the trade and commerce of the City of Chicago in 1871, made by C. Randolph, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trade.

Provisions were much more active, and averaged a shade higher, though the activity and variation was all in mess pork. That article opened strong with two or three large purchases on the part of short operators who wanted to fill in. This was all done, however, in the first half hour. After that but little was bought, and the hands of holders weakened to about yesterday's quotations. Lard was in moderate demand, and steady. Meats were more active, and held more firmly. The relative firmness was surprising, seeing that hogs were plentiful, and 10c lower at the Stock Yards, and that our packing to date foots up 1,113,957 head of hogs, against 856,500 to same date last year, while our receipts of pork have exceeded our shipments for some time past, giving a large accumulation of stock when our city production is added in. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.37½; do seller March, $12.47½@12.50; do seller April, $12.70; do seller May, $12.90; do seller June, $13.05; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash or seller February, $8.80; do seller March, $8.85; do seller April, $9.05; do seller May, $9.20. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5½c for short ribs; 6½c for short clear; and 6½@8c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4¼@4½c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 6c for short ribs; 6½c for short clear. Boxed meats ½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6@6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 7½c for short clear; and 11c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 65 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $12.40; 600 brls do at $12.35; 100 brls do at $12.30; 11,500 brls do seller March at $12.50; 500 brls do at $12.47½; 500 brls do seller April at $12.75; 1,250 brls do at $12.72½; 1,000 brls do at $12.70; 1,000 brls do seller May at $12.95; 1,000 brls do at $12.92½; 3,000 brls do at $12.90; 250 tcs lard at $8.80; 700 tcs do at $8.77½; 32 tcs do (No. 1) at $8.62½; 57 tcs do (country) at $8.70; 1,000 tcs do seller April at $9.05; 750 tcs do seller May at $9.20; 40,000 lbs green hams (average 16 lbs) at 7c; 140 tcs country sweet pickled hams at 8c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 50,000 lbs do at 4½c; 245 boxes do at 4½c; 20,000 lbs rough sides at 5½c; 210,000 lbs short ribs at 6c; 50 boxes long clear at 6½c; 100,000 lbs short clear at 6½c; 22 pkgs white grease at 7½c.

Flour was in improved demand, and very firm. Low grades were wanted for the Southern trade, as the Mississippi shows signs of being soon open for navigation, and there was a fair inquiry for the better grades on Eastern account. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras (Latham) at $8.45; 100 brls do on private terms; 10 brls red winter extras at $7.75; 500 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $7.00; 200 brls do at $6.75; 800 brls do at $6.50; 1,000 brls do (Uhl's Triumph) at $6.40; 100 brls do at $6.37½; 400 brls do at $6.25; 200 brls do at $6.12½; 100 brls do at $5.75; 200 brls do on private terms. Total, 3,635 brls. Bran was firmer; sales were 30 tons at $16.00 on track. Also 10 tons mill feed at $15.00 on track.

Wheat was rather more active and very steady, averaging about ½c above the outside prices of yesterday's session, though somewhat easier than in the afternoon. There was a great deal more talk than trading, however,—sales not being large. Cash wheat was again relatively firmer, the light offerings being all eagerly taken up, while options were rather slow, as many operators waited for foreign advices, which did not come, while the reports from New York were indefinite enough to suit either a bull or a bear equally well. Seller March opened at $1.26½, declined to $1.26¼, and ruled steady, but declined to $1.26¼@1.26½ at the close. Seller the month sold at $1.25½@1.25¾; seller last half of March at $1.27½@1.27¾; seller April at $1.28½@1.28¾; and seller May at $1.31½@1.31¾—all closing weak at the inside. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.29 for fresh receipts; No. 3 spring at $1.18, and rejected do at $1.05. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25½; 56,500 bu do at $1.25½; 16,000 bu do at $1.25¾; 31,000 bu do at $1.25¾; 3,600 bu do at $1.25¾; 400 bu by sample at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.34. Total, 124,600 bu.

Corn was more active, and about ½c better, though there was no encouragement to buyers in the tone of New York advices. The chief feature of the market was that there were more solid men present than heretofore, and some of them were buying to hold, though the majority were merely purchasing against the sale of options. The greater confidence probably arose from the knowledge that not more than about 60,000 bu more can be received into store here, and but little track corn can be handled till the ice breaks up in the river so that vessels can be moved around to receive the corn from cars. Track corn was still dull, at previous prices, 37½c being all that it would bring. Cash No. 2 corn sold at 40@40¼c; seller March at 40½@40¾c; seller April at 41½@41¾c; seller May at 44½@44¾c; seller last half do. at 44½c; seller June at 44¾@45c; and seller July at 45½@45¾c; all closing with holders asking the outside, at which figures most of the business was done. Cash sales were reported of 35,000 bu No. 2 at 40½c; 72,800 bu do. at 40½c; 7,800 bu do at 40 5-16c; 800 bu cars at 40c; 5,000 bu shelled at 37½c on track. Total, 122,000 bu.

Oats were totally inactive, and nominally a shade easier. Not a single sale was reported, there being no buyers and but few sellers present. Prices were nominally as follows: Cash, 32½c; seller the month, 32½@32¾c; seller March, 32½@32¾c; seller April, 33½c; seller May, 36@36½c; rejected, 29@29½c.

Rye was in good demand, and, being in light supply, was again firmer, but closed rather dull. Sales were confined to 400 bu No. 2 at 73c; 1,200 bu do at 72½c, both strictly fresh; and 800 bu by sample at 74c, free on board cars. Total, 2,400 bu. Regular No. 2 was quoted at 71½c; seller March at 72c; seller April at 73c; and rejected at 65c.

Barley was more active and a shade easier, closing about ½c below the figures at which most of the sales were made. Regular No. 2 closed at about 58½c; do seller March at 59c (early sales at 59½c); buyer March at 60½c; No. 3 at 50c; and rejected at 42@43c. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 59c; 8,000 bu do at 58½c; 400 bu do at 58½c; 400 bu do at 58½c; 800 bu by sample at 72c; 400 bu do at 70c; 800 bu do at 65c; 800 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 16,000 bu.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

"The commercial interests of this coast have been considerably advanced by the copious rains; we having already received a full average for the season; and now that the weather has become clear and pleasant, farmers are turning their attention to the planting of increased acreage. Wheat early sown is now up two or three inches, and the grass is growing finely, giving us good pasturage and a plentiful supply of feed, thus enabling the dairymen to furnish us liberal supplies of fresh butter at low prices. The Sacramento *Bee* of Jan. 15, in giving its weekly review of the condition of the State, says: 'The twenty feet of snow upon the mountains, and the twenty inches of water that has fallen in the valleys, promises abundant harvests in every direction. The floods have overrun some low lands,—have swept away portions of levees up the river and down the river, have spread over Sherman, Twitchell, and Grand Islands, but have not affected the Sacramento levee or any of its auxiliaries. Some horned cattle and not a few sheep have been carried to sea by the fierce waters or starved to death standing in their tracks upon the overflowed plain, but that will not diminish the quantity of beef or mutton, or enhance the value, for the rich grasses of next summer will make us all the meats we can consume.'"

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was firmer, and rather active, closing with $1.26½ bid for seller March. Corn was also a shade better, closing strong at 40¾c seller March.

Chicago Daily Market.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

BUTTER—There was a firm feeling in the butter market, especially for choice table grades, the supply of which barely keeps pace with the demand. Common and medium grades were meeting with a rather better inquiry, but the chief demand, as heretofore, was for good to choice. We quote as follows: Choice dairy, 24@26c; fair to good tub and firkin, 15@18c; inferior to common, 7@13c.

BAGGING—The condition of this market was unchanged in any essential particular. The demand continues steadily to improve, and high as prices now are, there are indications of a further advance. We quote: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 33½c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 18½@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trading in this department was active to-day, and former rates were sustained with great firmness. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; Cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ℔ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ℔ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ℔ brl.

BEANS—Continued light receipts, together with an increased demand, have caused a sharp advance in prices, good to choice lots now being firmly held at $2.00@2.35. We revise our quotations, as follows: $1.60@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $2.25@2.35 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ℔ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00; and choice hurl $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Is less active. Prices on packers' goods are easier. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.25; lard tierces, $1.75; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—Remains quiet, but the market is very firm, owing to the light supply of prime goods on hand and the recent advance in the Eastern markets. The following are the current rates: New York factory, genuine, 15½@16c; do, imitation, 15c; Western factory, 13@15c; Ohio factory, 14@15c.

COAL—Business was generally reported fair, and the market was steady at the quoted prices: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Was in demand at $7.00@8.00 per brl.

EGGS—Were more plenty, and lower. Early sales were effected at 32@33c, but later in the day there were free sellers at 28@30c.

FRUITS—DRIED—There is an increasing demand for domestic fruits, and the market is working firmer, though with the exception of apples, in which an advance of ½c is noted, no quotable change has taken place. Foreign fruits remain dull at former rates. We now quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do, 14@18c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 7½@8c; do new Western, 8@8½c; do new Michigan, 9½@10½c.

FISH—An active business was doing in this market, and a firm and buoyant feeling prevailed for nearly all descriptions. Prices underwent no decided change, and we continue to quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2 $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand for green fruits was small, and prices were weak and irregular. We quote: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@6.50; oranges, Valencia, ℔ case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—There was considerable activity in the grocery trade, both the local and the interior demands being of a liberal character, and the general market exhibited a firm, healthy tone. The stocks are in every way ample, and all orders are promptly filled. The only material change in values was an advance of 5c per lb in nutmegs. We quote:

CANDLES—Star, 18@19c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24½@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 21½@22½c; O. G. Java, 29@32c; Singapore, 25½@26½c; Costa Rica, 24½@27½c; Miracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 8@8½c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13½@13½c; A, standard, 12½@12½c; A, No. 2, 12½@12½c; B, 12@12½c; XC, 11½@12c; C, 11½@11½c; choice brown, 10½@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9½@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@60c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@45c; pepper, 21½@22c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; standard, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; erasive, 5½@6c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—Only a limited business was doing in this article, and former rates were no more than sustained. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50@14.00; do loose pressed, $13.00@13.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon, Timothy, loose, $11.00@12.50; prairie loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In the hide market there was little or no change to note. The demand continues steadily fair, and quite equal to the supply, and prices are firm and uniform. We quote: Green salted, cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—No change was reported in this market. A fair business was doing and the quoted prices were firmly sustained:

Bar iron	4 2-10@ 4 6-10c
Horse-shoe iron	5 3-4 @ 6 c
Heavy band	4 8-10@ 5 4-10c
Light band	5 2-10@ 6 4-10c
Hoop	5 5-10@ 8 7-10c
Oval	4 8-10@ 5 8-10c
Round and square	4 2-10@ 8 1-10c
Half oval and half round	5 1-10@ 6 3-10c
Russia iron, perfect	20 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron	5 5-10@ 6 3-10c
Norway nailrods	7 1-2 @ 8 1-2 c
German plow steel	9 @12 c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4 @12 1-2 c
Spring and tire steel	9 @11 c

LEATHER—Is meeting with a better demand, and the market is firm at full prices. The following are the current rates:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@45c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.00; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodet, $50.00@100.00.

LUMBER—The market is steady at unchanged prices. The demand is good from the city, but that from the country is light, as for some time past. There are no new features. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	26.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@25.00
Pickets, square	18.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	2.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	[illegible]

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers report a steady fair movement in this class of goods and in sympathy with the Eastern market prices are exceedingly firm. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.50; do 12x12, $13.00; do 14x20, $13.50; do roofing, I C, $12.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 65 rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 49c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle. 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c, net.

NAILS—Are active and firm, with a further advancing tendency. Orders are being filled at $5.00 rates: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.00; 8d, per keg, $5.25; 6d, per keg, $5.50; 4d, per keg, $5.75; 3d, per keg, $6.50; fine 3d, per keg, $7.75; blue 3d, common, per keg, $5.75; clinch, $7.00.

OILS—The market for linseed and turpentine was exceedingly firm, and a further slight advance is noted, the former now being held at 95c@$1.00, and the latter at 98@99c. Other oils were steady as previously quoted: Carbon, 26c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 98@99c.

POTATOES—Sales were effected at about former rates, or at $1.00@1.05 for peachblows, and at 85@95c for common to medium lots, from store.

POULTRY—Met with a good demand, and prices were somewhat firmer, sales making at the annexed quotations: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $2.50@3.50; turkeys, do, per lb, 10@12c; geese, do, per dozen, $8.00@11.00; do, live, $9.00@10.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was more active, and a shade easier on inferior lots, which were in large supply. Sales were made at $2.50@2.35 for poor, and $2.40@2.50 for fair to prime. Clover was dull and nominal at $5.80@6.00, the outside for prime.

TEAS—Remain steady at unchanged prices, the following being current: Young hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@85c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fair to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine oolong, 60@65; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.60.

TOBACCO—Was quoted firm at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@85c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—The wood market was quoted quiet and steady at the annexed prices: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00, delivered.

WOOL—Continues quiet and firm. We quote as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	59@63c
Washed, medium, in good condition	60@63c
Washed, coarse	58@60c
Unwashed, fine	30@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@44c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	78@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@75c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 5@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

RAIL FREIGHTS—Are active to the extent of the freight room available. The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to class.	Fourth class.	Flour and cornmeal.	Grain in bulk.	Salted bulk meats.
New York	65	1.30	65	75
Boston	70	1.40	70	80
Phil. and Balt.	60	1.20	60	70
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	60	1.20	60	70
Montreal and Prescott	60	1.20	60	70
Toronto	35	70	35	40
Buffalo	25	50	25	30
Dunkirk	32½	65	32½	37½
Erie	30	60	30	35
Cleveland	27½	55	27½	32½
Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo	25	50	25	30
Grand Rapids	25	50	25	30
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	30	60	30	35
Indianapolis	25	50	25	....
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	30	60	30	....
Newark, O.	30	60	40	....
Wheeling	45	90	45	....
Washington, D. C.	70	1.40	70	80
Charleston, S. C.	85	1.70	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	85	1.70	....	....

The Chicago Live Stock Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.

The receipts during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,420	4,489	1,340
Tuesday	1,633	8,945	1,550
Wednesday	1,286	10,925	1,500
Thursday	1,726	9,170	2,101
Friday	1,486	11,990	1,019
Total	7,551	45,469	7,510
Same time last week	10,888	60,530	12,787

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,705	3,597	2,014
Tuesday	944	2,309	2,248
Wednesday	1,071	1,362	1,019
Thursday	631	2,352	1,152
Friday	....	....	....
Total	4,351	9,960	6,443

CATTLE—A fairly active demand for the different grades of stock was noted, and prices were well sustained for all descriptions. The supply was moderate and of fair average quality, and sales were effected at $2.50@3.00 for inferior mixed lots, including poor cows, stags, bulls, and light thin heifers; $3.25@4.40 for common to prime stockers; $3.50@4.50 for common to good butchers' stuff; and at $4.50@6.25 for common to choice shipping beeves. The market closed steady, with only a few thin lots unsold.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$6.40a6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.60a6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00a5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.50a5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.25a4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25a4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50a3.00

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
19	butchers' stock	1,005	$4.25
41	good steers	1,222	4.85
20	good steers	1,293	5.00
34	good steers	1,324	5.50
23	choice shipping steers	1,462	6.12½
34	medium steers	1,224	4.87½
22	good smooth steers	1,276	5.00
16	choice shipping steers	1,492	5.75
17	good steers	1,238	5.00
17	good steers	1,319	5.25
11	medium steers	1,208	4.87½
14	medium steers	1,217	4.80
17	light fleshy steers	1,085	4.50
16	medium steers	1,231	5.15
16	medium steers	1,218	5.00
16	good steers	1,412	5.12½
15	stockers	966	4.00
15	stockers	971	4.25
29	stockers	995	4.12
13	smooth fleshy steers	1,131	5.00
20	good steers	1,293	5.25
20	medium steers	1,215	4.87½
18	medium steers	1,157	4.87½
17	good steers	1,205	5.05
17	stock steers	973	4.25
17	choice steers	1,432	6.00
25	extra steers	1,536	6.50

HOGS—There was no change of importance in the hog market. The supply was more liberal, but under a fair Eastern and local demand a tolerably firm feeling was evinced, and holders succeeded in sustaining prices. Sales were reported all the way from $4.00 for inferior, to $4.80 for extra, though most of the transfers were within the range of $4.30@4.50. The market closed steady at $4.15@4.30 for common, $4.35@4.40 for medium, and at $4.50@4.75 for good to strictly choice.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
53	279	$4.27½	113	252	$4.40	126	392	$4.65
44	338	4.55	58	231	4.40	73	408	4.75
46	369	4.75	25	268	4.65	48	208	4.50
42	387	4.55	61	214	4.35	54	278	4.35
57	263	4.35	126	201	4.35	74	263	4.30
55	270	4.50	60	221	4.35	192	215	4.35
63	170	4.00	65	242	4.30	55	297	4.40
47	332	4.40	58	280	4.12½	40	309	4.35
114	262	4.30	33	419	4.60	55	261	4.30
68	173	4.00	46	169	4.30	43	301	4.35
41	360	4.70	65	201	4.35	57	246	4.35
40	311	4.25	53	228	4.30	50	283	4.40
50	283	4.40	19	180	4.00	71	314	4.40
158	192	4.25	60	205	4.25	41	214	4.35
58	213	4.30	45	302	4.35	22	222	4.25
60	226	4.45	72	377	4.60	40	192	4.25
58	343	4.70	34	300	4.40	59	192	4.30
65	210	4.25	58	226	4.30	58	203	4.30
50	195	4.30	61	330	4.45	128	243	4.45
60	204	4.35	54	198	4.30	41	372	4.65
60	306	4.25	62	179	4.25	50	317	4.60
58	274	4.35	57	239	4.30	55	378	4.60
51	327	4.40	55	244	4.37½	66	250	4.50
52	250	4.40	57	277	4.37½	60	307	4.55
29	179	4.00	55	254	4.35	229	180	4.30
219	196	4.25	65	319	4.40	226	244	4.30
45	144	4.00	45	351	4.60	54	264	4.40
31	281	4.30	52	300	4.50	39	226	4.25

SHEEP—The sheep trade was active to the extent of the offerings, and firm, everything selling, and at full prices. We quote common at $4.25@4.75; medium at $5.00@5.75, and good to extra at $6.00@7.00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16—11:15 a. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 16—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92¼; account, 92¼. American securities quiet and steady; bonds of '62, 92¼; '65, 92¼; '67, 92¼; 10-40s, 89¼.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Rentes, 56f. 75c. Specie in Bank of France has increased 3,600,000f during the week.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—Evening.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 11½@11¾d; Orleans, 11¾d. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculative and export, 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 7,000 qrs; American, 6,000. Corn, 29s 6d@29s 9d. Flour, 26@27s. Pork, 59s. Short rib middles, 33s 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Beeves—Receipts to-day, 1,100, making 6,800 for the week. Stock late in to-day and there were few sales, but no change. Car Cherokees, av 1,450 lbs, at $43; car Ohio, av 1,675 lbs, at $77.50; 5 cars Illinois, av 700 lbs, at $10.75@12.00.

Sheep—5,600, completing 24,600 for week. Market good. One lot Illinois, av 109 lbs, at 9½c; 2 cars Ohio, av 100 lbs, at 9c; two cars Indiana, av 100 lbs, at 8c; 3 cars Canadian, av. 137 lbs, at 8½c.

Hogs—3,000 to-day, and 20,500 for week. Market firm. No change, Western dressed holding at 5½c, with 5½c offered. Very few sold at 5½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Feb. 16.—Cattle—Receipts 768, making a total for the week of 5,307, or 312 cars, against 328 for last week. Market strong and active; rates fully sustained. Sales: 611 Illinois steers, 1,162 to 1,466 lbs, at $5.75@6.62½; Michigan, 1,105 to 1,268 lbs, at $5.00@5.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 400. Market firm and active. Sales: 274 Canada sheep, 109 lbs, and 645 Canada sheep and lambs, 103 lbs, at $7.25; 50 Illinois sheep, 92 lbs, and 343 Indiana sheep, 75 to 82 lbs, at $6.00@6.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 928. Market firm; buyers holding off for lower prices. Sales: 750 at $4.35@4.75 for light, and $5.00 for prime heavy.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.27½; No. 2, $1.25. Oats firm; No. 2, 32½c. Corn firm; No. 2, at 40½c. Rye higher; No. 1, 73c. Barley firm at 59c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.10@4.35.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak at $12.35.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—COTTON—More active; middling upland, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher; superfine Western and State, $6.10@6.45; common to good extra, $6.85@7.00; good to choice, $7.00@7.70; white wheat Western extra, $7.10@7.85; extra Ohio, $6.95@7.65; extra St. Louis, $7.00@9.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat less active and scarcely so firm; No. 1 Chicago, $1.65; Northwestern club, $1.57; No. 1 spring, $1.60@1.62½; winter red Western, $1.66; amber Western, $1.70. Rye unchanged. Barley firmer; Canada West, $1.15. Malt unchanged. Corn less active; receipts, 48,000 bu; new Western mixed and Southern yellow, afloat, 72@72c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts, 7,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 53@55c.

EGGS—Firm at 28@31c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet at 19½@21½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9½@9½c; Cuba, 9@9½c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 45@60c. Rice firm at 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 22@22½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 83@85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and a shade lower; new mess, $14.25@14.50, old, $13.25@13.37; prime, $12.00; new prime mess, $14.00; mess for April, $14.25. Beef steady; mess, $9.00@11.00; extra, $11.00@13.00. Hams, 13@16c. Dressed hogs dull at 5½c. Cut meats steady; hams, 8½@9½c; shoulders, 5½@6c. Middles quiet and steady; Cumberland, 7½c; short rib, 7½c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 9@22c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 11@17c.

WHISKEY—Lower at 90@91½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; red Western, $1.61@1.62; white, $170@1.87½. Corn active; yellow Western, 69@70c. Oats, white, 57@58½c; mixed, 54c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.50. Lard, 9½@9½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and strong. Wheat firmer, but not quotably higher. Corn scarce and firm; mixed Western, 69@72c. Oats steady and firm at 53@55c. Rye quiet at 98c@$1.03.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $14.50. Bulk shoulders, 5½@6c; sides, 6½@6½c; clear rib, 8c; hams unchanged. Lard steady at 9½@10c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull but strong; No. 1 red held at $1.58; No. 2 held at $1.50. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined quiet and rather dull at 20@21½c in car lots; 21@22½c for small lots; crude dull and lower at $4.60@4.65 per brl.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat steady. Corn steady, at 46@47c. Rye steady, at 80@85c. Oats and barley steady.

OILS—Linseed higher, at 87@90c; lard steady, at 83@85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $13.00. Lard quiet and held firm at 9@9½c; country kettle sold at ... Bulk meats quiet and held firmly at 5@6½c; sales 300,000 sides at 6½c for clear rib, seller March, and at 6½c buyer March. Bacon firm for sides, at 7½@7½c; shoulders dull, at 4½c.

HOGS—Firm, at $4.50@4.90; butchers paid $5.00@5.10 for extra. Receipts, 1,900.

WHISKEY—Quiet and weak, at 87c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm and a shade better; No. 1 white Michigan at $1.58; amber Michigan at $1.50½@1.51. Corn and oats dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady, at $3.35.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat strong; No. 2 Chicago, $1.34@1.34½; sample lots No. 2 red winter at $1.72. Corn steady; No. 2 at 41½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley firm; No. 2, 70c. Rye firm; No. 2, 77c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Nominally unchanged. Pork held at $13.00. Packed lots of dry-salt meat held at 5, 6½ and 6½c, and bacon at 6, 7½, and 7½c. Lard firm; saleable at 8½c; held at 9c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.00@4.50.

CATTLE—Firm, at 3½c for Texan, 4@4½c for feeders, and 4½@6c for fat oxen and shipping steers.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1872.

MR. FERRY'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, in urging a direct donation of $4,000,000 for the relief of Chicago, is not only endeavoring to cover up a very ungracious deed in a very awkward manner, but, under a thin guise of charity, is still engaged in protecting the lumber interests of Michigan by direct Congressional appropriation. A positive opposition to relief in any form would be infinitely preferable to this charitable dodge to make the General Government contribute a stated sum, from which the protected interests can collect their toll. Chicago wants no appropriation of this sort. She is not standing at the doors of Congress asking for a donation of money. Crushing as her disaster has been, she will not assume the attitude of a mendicant. She only asks for simple justice. Apart from any fact of justice or injustice, such an appropriation is impracticable. How is it to be divided? Is this money to be doled out in sums of twenty-five dollars to each man? This would be manifestly unjust, for, while it might afford relief in a few scattered cases, in the great majority of cases it would afford no relief at all. The losses of some men were very small, while those of others were immense and well nigh overwhelming. The disbursing of such a sum would practicably be of no relief, for it must be distributed equally, and, in the time necessary to effect such a distribution, half the burned district might be built over. The people of this city, heavy as their losses have been, are determined to rebuild it. To accomplish this, they do not ask for one penny of help in the way of a direct donation, nor will they consent to be partners in any such scheme to make the Government aid special interests under the pretext of charity, as Mr. Ferry proposes. All they desire is, that the Government shall not commit a palpable act of injustice in making their losses a source of revenue, by compelling them to pay taxes a second time on the same property. They are willing that Congress shall amend the bill so as to cut off every possible avenue to fraud and speculation; but they insist that it is morally and legally wrong to compel them, after having once paid the duties on their building material and upon large amounts of other material which were in store and had never been used, to be taxed a second time. They contend that the Government, having received duties on this material, which is now destroyed, should not place a second tax in the way of the restoration of that material. A correspondent in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE aptly sums up the argument thus: "Have we not paid the duty to the Government once on everything dutiable entering into the construction of our city, to say nothing of the destruction of the vast amount of material on hand at the time of the fire, on which the duty had been paid, and from which we never did and cannot derive any benefit? What course does the Government pursue in case of the destruction or mutilation of its currency? Does it say, We furnished it to you once in good condition, and, although we know it has been destroyed, we can give you no relief? Does it not redeem and pay to the suffering party, and justly, too, dollar for dollar?" This is exactly the position Chicago takes with reference to relief. It is not charity she asks for, but an act of simple justice, which has been granted to other cities under like circumstances. The latest despatches say that the Senate Finance Committee has authorized Mr. Sherman to report back the bill, and that they intend to make such amendments as will relieve it from objections and insure its passage. Whatever shape the bill may take, there is not a man in the city of Chicago who would consent to its taking any such form as Mr. Ferry proposes, or who would not reject with indignation the imputation of beggary which is sought to be imposed upon the city.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE INSOLVENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

In another part of this paper will be found the proceedings of a meeting of Chicago holders of policies in fifteen of the insolvent New York insurance companies, fourteen of which the creditors have determined to put into bankruptcy.

For over four months now, the Chicago holders of policies in the insolvent insurance companies of the Eastern States have been waiting and believing in the promises of the managers of those companies, that they should about this time have a dividend. The total liabilities of the fifteen insolvent insurance companies of New York are about $11,000,000, of which a very considerable portion is due to Chicago merchants. The total assets of these companies are something over $6,000,000,—showing that, if these assets are not fraudulently gobbled up or spirited away, the companies should be able to pay, on the average, about sixty cents on the dollar. The plausible arguments of the legal representatives of these companies, who came to Chicago soon after the fire, persuaded the Chicago creditors that the best plan for all parties was that the affairs of the companies should be settled by Receivers. People here were made to believe that in about four months they would get dividends, ranging from 20 to 40 per cent, and that the whole affairs of the insolvent companies would be settled up within a year. But now more than the four months have elapsed, and it is becoming apparent that the promised dividends will not be forthcoming. In the meantime these fifteen New York insurance companies are in the hands of fifteen New York Receivers, who are occupying fifteen New York City offices, at an aggregate rental of about $110,000 per annum, and employ nearly a hundred clerks, at an aggregate cost of about $100,000 per annum more. It would naturally be expected that for all this expense something might be accomplished toward the settlement of the affairs of the companies, and showing a prospect of the payment of the promised dividends. But it has become apparent lately that the efforts of these Receivers, instead of being directed to the honorable settlement of the affairs of the companies, have been exercised mainly in paying out unearned premiums. In some cases, it is done in such a way as to build up a new business for new companies, started by the same men who managed the swindling concerns now insolvent. In other cases, the claims of those to whom the unearned premiums are due are being bought up for next to nothing by the agents of the companies in all parts of the country, and paid in full by the Receivers, who, it is alleged, are colluding with the agents to swindle both the Chicago creditors and the other policy-holders.

The total amount of unearned premiums counted in the liabilities of the fifteen insolvent New York companies is nearly $2,200,000. If the affairs of the companies were honestly managed, fully two-thirds of this amount would be applied to the liquidation of Chicago losses. It will be seen, therefore, that the present mode of settling the affairs of the companies consists mainly of taking at least $1,500,000 of money that should go to Chicago creditors and putting it in somebody else's pocket.

In view of these facts, the meeting of Chicago creditors of the fifteen insolvent New York insurance companies was held, at which it was resolved to proceed at once to file petitions in bankruptcy in the case of all but one (the Irving) of the companies.

As a general rule, business men are averse to anything involving so much legal circumlocution, as bankruptcy proceedings. Their experience with small cases in bankruptcy has generally been, that the amount sought to be recovered was eaten up in legal expenses. But these insurance cases are governed by unusual circumstances, and require unusual policy in their management. In this case, particularly, it is claimed that $1,500,000 of the reported assets of the companies are in amounts due from agents scattered all over the United States. Receivers cannot bring suits against persons not resident in the State where the Receiver is appointed; hence, in settling through Receivers, a large portion of this would be lost.

THE STATE REVENUE BILL.

The House of Representatives, on Thursday, made some progress on the Revenue bill, but not much. The old question of deducting debts was debated nearly the entire day, and finally, by unanimous consent, a vote was taken in Committee of the Whole, by yeas and nays. The result was the rejection, for the hundredth time, of any deductions on account of debts. The vote was an unusually large one, being—yeas, 72; nays, 80; only twenty-five members absent. Subsequently, the House, being reduced in numbers, the amendment was adopted—yeas, 74; nays, 60. The further consideration of the bill was then postponed until next Wednesday. If the last vote could be accepted as the judgment of the House, there would be some hope of an agreement, but there was no change of opinion among members, the amendment being carried during the temporary absence of a number of members.

The bill, as it now stands, permits each person listing personal property or credits to deduct from the value thereof all his debts, whether the same be due on real or personal property. The law provides that real and personal property, credits, and all other descriptions of taxables, shall be assessed at their full value. If this law were carried out, the assessment of taxable property, much of it being taxed several times, would be at least $1,500,000,000. While this is the requirement of the law, to which Assessors are bound by the pains and penalties of perjury, the object of the law is to enable the Auditor and the Board of Equalization to fix the aggregate assessment at $500,000,000. This assessment it is proposed to make up of railroad property, bank shares, moneys and credits, stocks, &c., at their par value; all other property at such value as may be necessary to produce the sum total required. Heretofore the law has assumed to tax everything at its cash value, but the Assessors reached but a comparatively small portion of the personal property. The rest escaped, as it escapes in every other State, and always will escape. Human ingenuity has never been able to devise a scheme by which personal property can be reached by assessment, or, if assessed, by which the tax can be collected. Very little personal tax is collected in this State, save that which is paid voluntarily.

We have no idea that the House will adhere to this proposition, reasonable as it is. When the bill is taken up again, the whole thing will be debated over, and the amendment probably will be stricken out, and all will be at sea again. The Senate bill permits deductions of debts from personal property, but not of all debts. It does not allow any deductions for debts due on real estate. Both bills are radically defective, because they seek to do too much. Neither House nor Senate seem to recognize the fact that simplicity in the law, and directness in the objects to be taxed, conduce to the certain execution of the law, and the satisfactory collection of the tax. When each man and woman in Illinois has to make out annually a schedule of everything he or she owns, from the real estate and bank stock to the hair-pins, clothes-lines, and underclothes, and compels from each an oath as to the "number, quantity, and quality" of all these things, the law is treated with derision, it is evaded, and practically defeated. Our experience with the present law ought to be sufficient to show that all attempts of that kind are futile.

There is nothing in the Constitution which requires the Legislature to tax wearing apparel generally. There is nothing which prohibits the General Assembly from defining what property it is needful to tax. Another construction of the Constitution will demand that the baby's cradle, the children's school-books, boys' slates, barnyard poultry, singing-birds, tin whistles, and every article having the minutest value, must be returned on oath and be taxed.

Both houses, taking a narrow and limited view of their duty, instead of providing for the needed revenue from the fewest sources of taxation, have gone into the opposite extreme. They seem to imagine that to omit from taxation any one article of property is a discrimination in favor of individuals; that to omit sewing machines, for instance, would be unconstitutional. They do not seem to understand that to tax one sewing machine and not another is a discrimination, but, when all sewing machines are exempted, there is no discrimination in favor of persons, everybody having the same liberty to own one. Both bills make the mistake of duplicating taxes. They tax capital and then tax the property in which it is invested, and then tax the profits reduced to possession. When the Legislature has taxed the real property and the improvements thereon, and taxed all the personal property that is visible and tangible, it has reached all the property that exists within its jurisdiction, and any levy on the same property in any other technical or legal form must, of necessity, be double taxation.

THE OBJECTION TO THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

The persons who participated in the anti-temperance meeting on Thursday night evidently either magnified themselves as entitled to special privileges, or wilfully misconstrued the law. The law is founded upon the principle that human rights and privileges must be so exercised by each person as not to infringe upon the rights and liberties of others. This law regulates the sale of liquors. It compels no man to keep a saloon, or to sell any liquor of any kind. It provides that any person may keep a saloon who will pay the license fee therefor, and who will give security that he will meet any legal penalties or damages resulting from his business. If he keep an orderly house, and if he sell no liquor to minors or to intoxicated persons, then he will have no penalties to pay. The law further provides that if any person, as a consequence of purchasing liquor in such saloon, suffer damage, the wife or children of the person so damaged shall have the right to recover. This is hardly an enlargement of legal remedies. There ought to be remedial actions for every injury. The saloon-keeper who sells liquor to a man already intoxicated assumes a liability for any personal harm that the family of that intoxicated person may suffer in consequence. By so doing, he assumes a liability to pay for the cost of keeping that man until he is restored, and for the loss of the wages he might have earned while drunk.

The complaint against this law is, that it requires the keeper of a saloon where wine and beer is sold to give the same security for compliance with the law that is exacted of saloons where other liquor is sold; and that, as wine and beer do not intoxicate, there ought to be no responsibility on the part of the seller. This complaint is not well founded; for, if it be true that no person is injured in health or otherwise by drinking beer or wine, and no damage can result therefrom, then there can be no recovery upon any suit for damages. These remonstrants demand that the Legislature shall declare that wine and beer are not intoxicating, and that no injury can result from their use. Intemperance is the result of an excessive use of liquor, and, while those who use wine and beer habitually may be able to use them in large quantities without getting drunk, their excessive use must have that effect. Moreover, while one man may dispose of six pints of wine and half a keg of beer without showing its effects, a single glass of either may intoxicate another person, and a little more may disable him. The law very properly makes no discrimination between saloons; it treats the sale of all liquors alike, giving equal freedom to all, and holding each seller responsible for the results of his own acts. Where damage is done, it must be paid for; where no damage is done, there is nothing to pay for. The law, as it stands, is equitable and just, and we hope the Legislature will not attempt to change it.

THE UNION PACIFIC BLOCKADE.

The present snow-blockade on the Union Pacific is, next to the Chicago fire, the most considerable disaster of the season. No human foresight could have provided against it, since it arises directly from a series of storms, violence of cold and of winds, and a depth of snow-fall which have had no precedent for twenty-five years. The Company is embarrassed by the fact that the heavy winds during these storms have blown from the south, and consequently the snow-fences which had been erected to protect the track from drifts by northwesterly winds have proved useless. All previous experience had led them to expect that the drifts would be accompanied by winds from the north and northwest.

Nine passenger trains and over one thousand freight cars are now stopped by the obstructions at the great divide of the Continent between Laramie and Washakie, a distance of 179 miles, the only portion of the road that now remains to be opened. When we consider that the whole of this portion of this road is on a level with the summit of Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, and destitute of forest trees, and in an altitude where the most prodigious snows and intense winds may naturally be expected during the winter, and that both have been more severe this winter than during twenty-five years before, we may appreciate the prodigious character of the Company's labor. If it is not equal to Napoleon crossing the Alps, it is at least the spirit of Napoleonism working to prevent our American Alps from becoming impassable. The same sufferings have been endured by the workmen in the employ of the Company, and the energy shown by the Company itself has been all that all could be desired. The passengers who have been detained, although suffering much inconvenience, have not suffered from lack of fuel or provisions, and we are assured will not. At latest accounts, the seven westward-bound trains, the oldest being one month from Omaha, were within twenty-nine miles of the western boundaries of the blockade. Large gangs of men are being employed wherever their services can be made available in digging away the snow by manual labor. More snow and high winds, however, are still prevailing, and caravans of teams are leaving Fort Steele with provisions for the passengers. The burden to the Company is very great, costing them not less than a million of dollars, and the situation for the passengers is disagreeable, if not serious. Twenty-five locomotives were disabled in one week in trying to break through the drift with snow-plows. This reduced the problem to one of hard digging and plenty of men. These men have to be transported many hundred miles, and fed and worked under great privations, their supply trains being liable to obstruction at various points. Altogether, therefore, the Union Pacific is putting forth its utmost energies to avert a grave result, and the public will feel great relief when it is known that the trains have gone through.

The rough experience of this winter will so instruct the Company in the meteorology of the road that, during the coming summer, preparations can be made which, it is thought, will avert any similar embargo thereafter.

Since the announcement that the agents of the United States were determined to press the claim for consequential damages before the Geneva Tribunal, there has been a widespread curiosity to know the character and extent of this class of damages. The United States, however, in several of the items, has failed to make any estimate in dollars and cents, from an inability to fix upon any definite sum, and from the fact, perhaps, that even an approximate estimate would be of such astounding magnitude as to look like extortion, and prejudice the direct claims. The marine insurance premiums during the raids of the rebel cruisers are an important item in the claims for indirect damages, and their extent may be inferred from the business of one marine insurance company alone in New York. The marine premiums of this company for the last year were $7,446,452.60,—and this in a time of peace, and at a period when our shipping is less in amount than it was during the war of the rebellion. During the years 1863 and 1864, in which the Anglo-Rebel cruisers were afloat, the premiums of this company amounted to almost $20,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent over any two years prior to the war or since. When it is considered that there are scores of marine insurance companies in the country, all doing a large business, the enormous aggregate growing out of war risks may be imagined, if not actually computed. And this is only one and the smallest of the items in the list of indirect damages.

It has been represented to us that the several Chicago manufacturers and paint and oil dealers, whose names have been used in the Senate debate as opposing the Chicago Relief bill, have not remonstrated against or opposed the passage of the bill. They have, it is said, asked that the bill be amended so that the benefits shall be enjoyed by the parties rebuilding, and not by the dealers. Desiring to do no injustice, we make the explanation, and would be glad to publish the memorial itself, as the best vindication of these firms, if we could obtain a copy of it. It is evident that it was strangely misconstrued at Washington.

For the last two or three weeks the New York *Times* has been filled with letters from residents of that city, detailing the necessary expenses of living from year to year. The statistics differ widely. There is one young wife who says that $60,000 a year just suffices to maintain in comfort her husband and herself; on the other hand, a cheery old gentleman of Jersey City claims to support, on $1,280 a year, himself, his wife, his sister, and his five grown-up daughters, each of whom has an annual allowance of $45 for dress, and each of whom "dresses elegantly." The great majority of letters, however, come from young married people, with incomes ranging from $2,000 to $5,000 a year. The one painful fact visible in nine out of ten cases is the struggle to seem richer than they are. One thrifty soul says that nice dinners, "suitable for company," may be given by having "scrapple" for breakfast. "Scrapple" is a curious compound, on which seven persons can live for three days for fifty-five cents, or else fifty-five persons can live on it for seven days for three cents, or something of the sort. This suggestion seems to have borne fruit. Several persons have written, boasting of their success in shamming wealth by giving good dinners to other people and starving themselves. All the suggestions of Mrs. Stowe, in her "House and Home Papers," have been revamped and republished. That inevitable dry goods box is to have fifty cents' worth of chintz and ribbon tacked on it, and is to be straightway metamorphosed into a sofa, or an easy-chair, or table, or what-not, and will then "look exactly as if it had been bought from a fashionable upholsterer." The most successful of two persons with equal incomes is apparently not the man who has the most money to spend for books, and pictures, and intellectual amusements, but the man who manages to entertain people much richer than himself as often and as well as they entertain him. The whole mass of correspondence is a revelation of the worship of false appearances and sham.

A curious case has arisen in the Massachusetts Judiciary growing out of the commitment of Dr. James A. McDonough, a Roman Catholic, for refusing to kiss the Bible while taking an oath in a Criminal Court. His commitment has been followed by a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the Supreme Court, and an argument will be heard on the question. There can be little doubt that the Court will decide in favor of the defence. The kissing of the Bible, like the raising of the right hand, is but a matter of form, which, in most courts, has gone out of use. The virtue of the oath lies in the affirmation, and the kissing of the Bible adds no binding force to it. If a man contemplated perjury, and was willing to forswear himself after his serious affirmation and the appeal to the Almighty contained in the pendant to the oath, "So help me God," it is not probable that the mere additional technicality of kissing the binding of the book, which is not always of the cleanest, would influence him at all in his determination to commit perjury.

The Legislative row in Nebraska has begun afresh. When Acting-Governor James returned from the East, he promptly revoked the proclamation which Hascall, President of the State Senate, had issued in his absence, calling an extra session of the Legislature on Feb. 15. Nevertheless, a large portion of that body seem to have deemed it their duty (or their interest) to disregard the revocation. Senators and Representatives gathered at the Capitol in Lincoln, on Thursday, and, when Governor James refused to open the doors, which he had an undoubted right to do, the law-makers of Nebraska smashed bolts and bars, and took possession. It is doubtful whether either house will receive a quorum, although the Sergeants-at-Arms are prowling around like the Satan of Scripture. Even if a majority of the members meet, the session is clearly illegal. The Legislature adjourned *sine die*. It can be called together only by the Governor. Since Butler was impeached and removed, that office has been filled by the Hon. Mr. James. During his temporary absence from the State, the President of the Senate took it on himself to play the *role* of Governor, and call an extra session of the Legislature. It is possible that this call was legally sufficient; but Governor James returned two days before the time set for the extra session, and straightway revoked the proclamation of his subordinate. There is, therefore, not a shadow of excuse for this attempt of factious spirits to organize opposition to the powers that be. Two wrongs cannot make a right, and the endeavor to overthrow abuses by riding roughshod over the laws of the State, does not augur over-well for the good faith of the agitators.

It is rarely that the over-mastering ambition engendered by our political system allows a politician to leave the arena until the decay of his powers, from disease or age, fairly forces him off the stage. In the early years of the war, Parson Brownlow did good service in Tennessee. His paper, into which he threw all the vigor of denunciation that study of the Old Testament had taught him, chimed in with the popular taste of the day, and finally made him Governor of his State. With that honor his friends thought it best for him to retire; but ambition sent him to the Senate, where he sits, a shattered wreck, always voting, but rarely indulging in debate. Thursday's proceedings showed that the rancor so characteristic of the man has not been modified by age. He spoke in reply to an attack upon him in the House by Representative Beck, of Tennessee. With a rare sense of the dignity of his position and of the body he was addressing, he attacked Beck as an "hostler," a "slave-driver," one "below the notice of all decent men," and said that, before age sapped his strength, he (Brownlow) would have taken Beck's overseer-whip from his hand and laid it over his back. At this juncture the humiliating exhibition was stopped; but the Clerk proceeded to read Senator Brownlow's explanation, which styled the charges brought against him "false as hell," and closed with the statement: "I leave Beck in the worst possible company, namely: with himself." The spectacle of a man with one foot in the grave, brought into the Senate Chamber in the arms of his attendants, in order to heap foul-mouthed abuse upon an antagonist, is not a pleasant one. When the speaker has won an honorable name in the past, it makes the matter worse to have so clearly revealed the fact of his lagging superfluous on the stage.

In 1853, an association, yclept the "United Kingdom Alliance," was formed in Manchester, England, for the suppression of all traffic in intoxicating beverages. For some years its members have been trying to get through Parliament a bill enabling two-thirds of the ratepayers of any district to close up all the saloons of their district forever. The majority against the bill in 1864 was 257; in 1871, it was only 72. Hence, the United Kingdom Alliance has resolved on a grand effort during this year. Five hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed,—the President, Sir Walter Trevelyan, leading off with twenty-five thousand. Whether half a million will turn 37 votes remains to be seen. If the bill does become a law, we predict that it will follow its predecessors, and, except in a very few cases, be a dead letter within half a dozen years. There will be far more zeal displayed in violating it than there can be in enforcing it. However distasteful the proposition may be to the reformers who practically justify the means used by the end sought, liquor-dealers have the same right to non-molestation by the State that butchers, and bakers, and undertakers have. It is a principle underlying all law, that a man is responsible for the damage he does. This principle the laws of Illinois and Ohio now enforce. Beyond this, legislation has no right to go. All experience has shown that laws against *mala prohibita* are useless. Not until the United Kingdom Alliance can make the people of Great Britain believe that liquor-selling does not belong to this class, but to *mala in se*, will the proposed law effect any lasting good.

The New Orleans *Picayune* evidently regrets the good old times when every difference of opinion ended in a duel, and every duel ended in a death. It remarks that Governor Warmoth is very decidedly blamable because, after saying that the Hon. Mr. Bovee lied, he refused to give Mr. B. satisfaction therefor by killing him. The editorial remarks of the *Picayune* end with this covert sneer: "If His Excellency will keep all the other commandments as scrupulously as he does that which says, 'Thou shalt not kill,' we will back him against all comers as the most exemplary Executive in America." In view of this expression of opinion, the statement that the paper "does not advocate nor justify a resort to personal conflict to heal the wounds of honor," reads strangely. We can imagine the secret joy of the *Picayune* at the "meeting" between General Badea, Chief of the Police at New Orleans, and the Hon. G. W. Carter, on Thursday. As we understand the dispute, B. said that C. lied, and C. said that B. lied. They accordingly stood opposite each other and practised target-shooting with rifles; but, owing either to forbearance or fright, abstained from mutual slaughter. When repeated practice had improved their aim to such a degree that it seemed as if they might soon hit each other, the quarrel was magnanimously forgotten, and the principals rushed into each other's arms. As the happy termination of the quarrel has vindicated the unspotted honor of each contestant, it is evident that neither lied. If neither lied, it is evident that each one of them has lied, according to their respective statements. The dilemma is a perplexing one, and we see no way out of it except for them to fight again.

A Christianized Jew is generally a being who is spoiled as a Jew without being socially accepted as a Christian. The latest illustration of the truth of our remark is found in the suicide at Kingston of the Rev. Mr. Rosenfeldt, a converted Jew sent there to Christianize the Jews. Such an undertaking requires, on the part of the missionary, a triple-plated steel-clad armor of moral inexpugnability such as few converted Jews possess. Had poor Mr. Rosenfeldt stuck to his single doctrine of never selling for less when he could get more, and always closing at least one window of his shop on Saturday, he would not have blown his brains out, trying to Christianize the Jews.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

George B. Bennett, of St. Joseph, La., and Mrs. Mildred Bennett, were remarried at Jacksonville on Tuesday evening, having been divorced for two years. Their two sons were present.

—The Hygiene Home, at Galesburg, was burned on Tuesday forenoon. It was used for church and school purposes, and was considered a landmark.

—The Union Schools of Princeton have an enrollment of 620 students.

—At Manny's reaper works, Rockford, on Thursday, a Swede, named John England, was found with one leg wound round the shafting, his head striking the side of the room, at each revolution (75 of which are made by that wheel each minute) with fearful force. Before the wheel could be stopped, the belt cut, and the poor man taken down, his skull was broken in, his legs crushed, and his arm also broken. Notwithstanding his terrible injuries, he lived an hour and a half after the accident.

IOWA.

In the month of January, 2,723 barrels of beer were manufactured and consumed in the Davenport collective district, yielding a revenue of $2,612.73. The collection on cigars in that district in the same period amounted to $2,929, and on tobacco, $1,155.20. Total, $6,702.93 for the month.

—The old men of Chariton are Elijah Collins, aged 88, and Phineas Palmer, 86. Captain Caleb Proctor is 77.

—The Dubuque *Telegraph* of Feb. 15 says: "A man named Wm. Muhl, who formerly was a miner at Tetes des Morts, has been for a long time past been an inmate of the poor house. He is afflicted with a cancer in the head, which has eaten through his skull, and left the brain almost exposed to view. The county physician has paid considerable attention to his case, but has been unable to do the patient much good. Five weeks ago Muhl refused to take any food, stating that he had no desire for it, and persisted in his refusal for a couple of days. At the end of that time Mr. Treanor, the good-hearted steward, began feeding him with whiskey-punches, and has continued to administer the stimulant ever since. For five weeks not a morsel of food has passed through Muhl's lips, and he is, seemingly, almost as well as when he refused to take it. He lost the use of his speech about three weeks since and is now unable to utter a word."

—From the Patent Office has been issued to the State University, at Iowa City, 1,000 models of inventions of philosophical and other apparatus.

—A colony of Quakers from Iowa is to settle on the line of the North Pacific Railroad, in Otter Tail County. This colony will, among other branches of industry, establish an extensive nursery of fruit and forest trees, if a suitable location is found.

—A Clinton County man is the proud proprietor of a bran new 18-pound baby—with its hair parted in the middle.

WISCONSIN.

The first tobacco raised in Rock County was cut after it had obtained its growth, piled upon a wagon, like a load of hay, brought to Janesville and offered for sale to the proprietor of a cigar store. He had all the greens his family could dispose of, and declined to purchase. The owner of the load was compelled to take it home, but has since learned the mode of harvesting, curing, and marketing tobacco.

—The Manitowoc *Pilot* says the Polish citizens of that place have organized a Roman Catholic Church, and are taking steps towards building a church edifice.

—In consequence of ill-health, R. F. George has been obliged to resign his Professorship in Pio Nino College, near Milwaukee.

—The Racine *Journal* says: "For the first time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, Lake Michigan is frozen over as far as the eye can reach—the ice being from four to eight inches in thickness.

—The Superior City *Times* says: "Rev. Father Chebul, who started on foot three weeks ago, from Bayfield, for the purpose of visiting the Indians at Lac Courte Orielle, Great Bend, Chippewa Falls, Wabano, &c., safely returned by way of St. Paul last Wednesday night, after a weary journey of over 200 miles on foot and snow-shoeing. He christened from 40 to 50 Indians, ratified 20 or 30 marriages, and preached 25 different times in the Chippewa language, and once in English at the Chippewa Falls. He expresses himself highly delighted with his trip, and the cordial reception he met from one and all, though travelling *incognito*.

INDIANA.

Danville contains the weightiest Odd Fellow in the State. He was initiated into the lodge at that place a few weeks ago, and weighs 400 pounds.

—The contract for making artificial stone out of Michigan City, and has been closed, and the work will soon commence. It promises to pay well.

—Another feature in the utility of snow has recently been discovered by some sharp Shelbyville boys. At a fire in that city last week, by which a frame dwelling was burned, the boys actually saved the first story of the building by throwing snow-balls on the burning roof. There being a dearth of water, the engine was useless.

—A Laporte County horse will seize a pump-handle with his mouth and pump water enough to quench his thirst.

—The Grand Jury of Vigo County has indicted several ministers of the Gospel for failure to return marriage certificates and certificates of marriages performed by them within ninety days of the ceremony.

—A movement has been inaugurated at Tipton looking forward to the incorporation of the town, embracing a territory of 400 acres within its limits.

—William F. Fox, of Romney, near Lafayette, an old and well-known citizen, passed through that city, on his way home, in charge of attendants, with his mind completely deranged. He had been to Buffalo with a drove of cattle for sale, and while there the market declined, entailing a great pecuniary loss to him in his speculation, which is supposed to be the cause of his affliction.

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. George Peck, one of the founders of the Woman's Hospital at Detroit, died on Wednesday.

—John M. Carleton, father of Will. M. Carleton, died at his residence near Hudson, on Friday last, aged 70 years. Mr. Carleton was one of the first settlers in that vicinity.

—The Theological Society of Hillsdale College has had presented to it a portrait of William Burr, formerly Professor in the institution. The painting was executed by Miss Fowler.

—A dog at Grand Haven, who has friends at Johnsville, frequently jumps aboard the train at Grand Haven station, lies quietly under one of the seats in the passenger car, and when it reaches Johnsville he jumps off. He visits his friends and comes back to Grand Haven by the return train.

—Twenty-five new school districts have been organized in Tuscola County during the past year. The total number in the county is 105.

—James Mattison, of Sanilac, last year disposed of 3,200 pounds of honey. He has 131 swarms of bees. He winters his bees in a house made for that purpose, and last winter lost only three swarms out of ninety-eight. He believes that it does not require more than half as much honey to keep them through the winter in a house, as compared with other methods.

MINNESOTA.

E. H. Bailey has been appointed Cashier of the Second National Bank of Winona.

—The flax crop of Dodge County having proved successful the past year, preparations are being made for a considerable increase in the breadth of territory devoted to its culture the present year.

—The vote on the question of the union of Minneapolis and St. Anthony resulted in a joint majority in favor, of which the former city gave 904.

—The Chatfield *Democrat* relates how a Mr. Kinmore was spending the night with a pretended friend, and at about 12 o'clock the front door of the house was suddenly burst open, and in walked four ruffians, with their faces blacked *a la* Ku-Klux, who, after kicking and cuffing Kinmore and shaving his head, castrated him. The party then departed, taking with them Kinmore's personal effects, and threatening his life unless he left this country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lehigh County, Pa., has the largest stationary engine, and longest and highest iron railroad bridge in the word.

—Horse thieves are hanged in Kansas, while murderers are sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

—Amherst College now offers more prize money for excellence in composition and declamation than any other institution in the country.

—An ivory manufacturer in New York has a $6,000 contract for outfits for a gambling establishment in Saratoga.

—Four Seniors and six Sophomores at Yale College have been indefinitely suspended for snow-balling persons passing the college ground.

—Nashville has a musical prodigy, who plays on the piano one tune with his right hand, another with his left hand, and whistles a third in perfect time.

—The citizens of Ogdensburgh, N.Y., having refused to vote the money required for schools, the Board of Education has determined to close the public schools at the end of the present term, dispensing with the usual spring term.

—The champion smoker of Newark, N.J., is a Frenchman. At one time his regular allowance was thirty cigars a day, but the expense of this is too heavy for him now, and he contents himself with a briar-wood pipe and a daily allowance of half a pound of Virginia tobacco.

—The Jersey City Schutzen Corps have bought the Wright mansion at Weehawken, New Jersey, and it will be turned into a great casino, accommodating 20,000 persons. A concert hall, ball rooms, and shooting galleries will be erected in the spring, at a cost of $50,000.

—They have a room in the Insane Asylum of Maine with six beds, in which those patients are placed who have an inclination to commit suicide. It is said they never attempt to kill themselves except when alone, and, by giving them company all the time, this propensity is continually counteracted.

—Captain David Miller, of Toledo, sold the schooner Volunteer a few days ago for $7,000. Since that time the purchaser has sold the same vessel to Chicago parties for $8,000. Captain Davison, of Buffalo, has sold his new vessel, the schooner Davison, for $24,000. She is a new vessel, which came out last summer. Her original cost was $22,000.

—The Cleveland Fire Department is now made up as follows, the last part of its new equipment having lately been added: Eight steam fire engines, thirteen hose-carts, two hook and ladder trucks, one supply wagon, and one telegraph wagon, eight exercise wagons, thirty-five horses, and upward of one hundred firemen. There is an aggregate of 8,000 feet of hose on the carts.

—A colored man in Sandusky says he can stow away in his capacious stomach twelve dozen of eggs and twelve pies inside of twenty minutes, and yet he is not happy. This man applied to Mr. Homegardner for the position of cook on his new steamer, but, when he told how much it took to keep him from starving, he was informed that his services were not needed.

—The latest plan for increasing Yale's endowment is proposed by a correspondent of the *College Courant*. He proposes that on graduation each member of the class shall get his life insured for $1,000, the amount to be paid to the College on his decease. As the article says the yearly premium will be small, and the advantages of the scheme are placed in so seductive a light, it is confidently believed that the author is a life insurance agent.

—The Corporation of Montreal having passed a resolution to re-census that city, the Roman Catholic clergy have evidenced a most obliging desire to assist the public authorities by announcing the fact from the pulpit of St. Patrick's Church, accompanying the announcement by a special request that the members of their flock shall duly furnish the enumerators with all the information required.

—The culture of rice is now attracting the attention of agriculturists of California, in which State 300,000,000 pounds of rice imported from Asiatic countries are consumed every year, the average price being 7 cents per pound. In the valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers, it is reported there are extensive swamp lands well suited for rice culture, the climate also being favorable and the soil rich enough to insure good crops. The failure of a previous experiment in rice culture made in 1870, it is stated, was due to the fact that the seed was planted too late, and that the young crop was therefore killed by the frost.

THE CRESCENT CITY.

New Orleans and Her Commerce.

The "Great Natural Highway," and Its Many Obstructions.

Episodes of the Struggle for the Grain Trade.

Railroads Revelling in Subsidies.

Harold and His Steamship Scheme.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.

The business of New Orleans is divided about equally among its three chief branches,—cotton, politics, and Mardi-Gras. The first is just past its climax; the second is in blast through nearly the whole year; the last reaches its maximum point on Tuesday next.

NEW ORLEANS AND HER STAPLE.

To take them in their order, the cotton first: New Orleans still maintains her supremacy over the market for the great Southern staple, though other coast towns, as Savannah, Mobile, and Galveston, have, by dint of railroad enterprise, been trenching seriously upon the ancient prestige of the Crescent City as a primary cotton market. There seems little danger, however, that these smaller rivals will get away from her any large portion of her immense export trade in cotton,—a trade which never falls short of $100,000,000 a year, and which exceeds her whole import trade more than five-fold. The cotton trade is, and must continue to be, the chief support of New Orleans, and all her calculations for the future must be founded upon it as a basis. The favorite English theory, that cotton can be produced in India more cheaply than in America, and of a quality to answer the requirements of manufacturers of textile fabrics, seems to have been abandoned as erroneous; and the price of the staple has been advanced this year to a figure which remunerates the average American planter for the shortness of his crop. At the same time, the development of new and fertile plantations in the Red River country, and beyond, promises to more than balance the exhaustion of the old, whose waste and idle acres now cover so large a proportion of Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, etc. It is also found that cotton can be raised just about as cheaply by free labor as by slave; so that the supply seems likely to continue to increase, rather than diminish, in the future. The total crop of the season now just closing was only about 3,300,000 bales; but the present wet February is considered a favorable indication for the season to come; and, if the floods of spring do not interfere too seriously with the growing crop, it may be expected to yield even more largely than the exceptionally large crop of 1870, which reached 4,000,000 bales. This cotton is very easily handled, after the ginning and baling which fit it for the market. For selling each bale of 400 pounds (though they now average nearer 500), the commission merchant gets $3; and, supposing each factor or dealer to be content with an income of $10,000 a year, this business alone, reckoning the export of New Orleans at 2,000,000 bales per year, or one-half the entire crop, will support in affluence 1,200 merchants; to whom are to be added a nearly equal number who make large profits by speculating in the commodity, as your Chicago Board of Trade men do in wheat, pork, and corn; also, the many employed in the handling of the bales. The number of the latter class, however, is much less than that of the men employed in handling and manufacturing the staples of the West. The period of their remunerative employment is also here much shorter, and the collateral branches of industry much more circumscribed than at the North. Hence the few rich are richer and more luxurious, and the many poor, poorer and more dependent, than in Chicago.

OTHER INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

There promises to spring up in New Orleans, however, an increased manufacturing business, growing out of the changed condition of society and the accession of Northern enterprise since the war. Cotton fabrics, of a grade equal to the Atlantic A's of Northern commerce, are now manufactured in New Orleans, and are sold in Philadelphia, in successful competition with New England products; and the expression and utilization of the cotton-seed oil have lately become a much more important branch of business than they were before the war.

The sugar traffic of New Orleans is also in a healthy condition. The crop of Lousiana last year (now being marketed) is estimated at from 125,000 to 130,000 hogsheads, or about 20,000 hogsheads less than last year. The acreage was no less, however, than in 1870. The trade in Texas cattle is considerable, or, rather, it ought to be considerable, but has thus far been ruthlessly grabbed from the fair Crescent City by such Northern invaders as Chicago and St. Louis, who have run their railroads into the very midst of the great cattle-rangers, and snatched them away before the very eyes of their Southern sister. New Orleans hopes, however, to recover the trade which apparently belongs to her. She will attend to it by and by, when she gets somebody to build her some railroads.

YEARNING FOR THE GRAIN TRADE.

But it is the grain trade of the West which New Orleans covets most, and for which she has been "sighing like furnace" these four years past. Result thus far, one elevator—idle; one great grain operator—disgusted; total exports of corn to Europe since Sept. 1, 54,000 bushels; of wheat, 000 bushels!

"THE GREAT NATURAL HIGHWAY."

In the development of her commerce, New Orleans has several serious drawbacks to contend against; so serious, indeed, that to say that she has within her walls a fine phalanx of energetic men struggling manfully to overcome them, is not by any means to say they will succeed as they deserve. The great dependence of New Orleans is her river, or her "noble river," her "Great Natural Highway of Commerce," etc., as the Mississippi is more frequently designated. Upon this she has hung her fate as a commercial city. It has, alas! proved but a rope of sand, or of sand-bars, if you insist upon being strictly literal. The Father of Waters, like the fathers of the Southern races, has a very mixed progeny. He is the Father of Mud at this stage of the Mississippi's course. The connection is illegitimate, you see—hence many bars sinister upon the escutcheon. The bars are located down below New Orleans, right where the big ships want to come in from the high seas. A big ship draws 20 to 23 feet of water. The mighty Mississippi has only 17 or 18 feet at its mouth; the rest is mud and sand. Alluvium made New Orleans; alluvium seems bound to unmake her, or, at least, to interpose a "thus far and no farther" in her career. To fight alluvium successfully is the key to the problem of New Orleans' progress.

CANAL SCHEMES.

To plow through or flank about the bars at the Delta has been the task demanded of the wise men of the South, and the object of a score of projects, more or less Utopian, which have been undertaken hitherto. One of these was the Ship Island Canal,—an exploded scheme for reaching the lumber region to the eastward, *via* Lake Borgne; another is the Mexican Gulf Ship Canal, now in progress, or, rather, in *statu quo*,—the projector of which, Dr. J. O. Noyes, proposed to make a connection with the Gulf, entering the Mississippi at a point about twelve miles below the city. He got a splendid charter and subsidy ($20,000 a mile, I believe), and dug away bravely so long as the route was mostly lakes and bayous, where nature furnished the requisite depth of water. By and by he came upon hard ground, and his courage failed. Noyes went off to New York to call upon his moneyed friends for unlimited means with which to prosecute the enterprise,—telling Higby, the President, that he could raise millions, if necessary, among them. The next Higby heard from Noyes was a draft for $50 to pay expenses. He honored this; but, when it was followed, after a day or two, by another for $250, Higby concluded that he wasn't cut out for President of Noyes' Canal, and resigned.

THE ESSAYONS.

The hope of the people, at present, is the work of the "Essayons,"—a $230,000 dredging machine at work on the bar at Southwest Pass, endeavoring to make 23 feet of water there. To be sure, she has been at work at the same job three years, or more, without much success, but the Engineer, Captain Howell, had a new revelation lately regarding the proper machinery for doing this business, and now "stakes his reputation" upon the promise that the apparatus which he has fitted up will dig out the whole Gulf of Mexico if necessary. A depth of 19 1-2 feet is already reported, but already the aspirations of the agitators have gone forth in

ANOTHER DIRECTION,

and the cry is now for the Fort St. Philip Canal,—a thoroughfare which now offers itself, half way down the river from here, to connect the Mississippi with the Gulf by a route only a few miles long. This canal is all ready for the uses of commerce,—all except the digging, puddling, locking, etc., which will cost but a trifle. Of this trifle, Congress will be asked, next month, to defray $4,000,000, and Captain Howell will come to the re-enforcement of the lobby with a stunning Report; while Senator Kellogg will ask his colleagues to forget his Levee demands, his Southern Pacific subsidy, and his cotton tax complaints, while voting on this little bill.

HIGBY AND HIS ELEVATOR.

I have referred to Higby. Higby's name suggests the long yearning of New Orleans, since the war, for a share—in fact, the lion's share—of the grain trade of the West; and this yearning, and the efforts to which it has given rise, suggest another of New Orleans' drawbacks. The Mississippi is a very noble stream,—"Father of Waters," "Great Natural Highway," and all that; but it allows itself to be navigated by steamboats only just when it pleases. One of your *primi tenori* doesn't have a cold or a sudden indisposition oftener than the "Great Natural Highway" gets on a gorge, or indulges in a sweeping flood, or lapses into a chronic state of low water. When these fits are on, your steamboat navigators may tie up to the bank, and go alligator-hunting, or beguile the hours with draw-poker,—anything but go up and down the "Great Natural Highway."

To overcome this difficulty of the commercial situation has been the four years' effort of Higby. Higby came down from Milwaukee for the purpose of taking advantage of the great flow of grain which his prophetic eye saw setting Southward. He built him an elevator,—a small one, to be secure, and not particularly eligible in its situation, since it had a wide street between it and the "Great Natural Highway;" but it attracted the admiration of the Orleanians, who had never seen an elevator before. The only "elevating" they had ever done was to raise each other $100 when a full hand was against them. They saw the Higby elevator and were conquered. They shouted, "Corn is king, and Higby is his Prophet!"

WORKING IT UP.

A Chamber of Commerce was erected, and of Chicago marble, to make the thing more binding. A Board of the same name was organized, and a Corn Exchange attempted. Meetings were held more frequent and earnest than the *schwaermerei* of the North Side Teutons, when fire-ordinances are threatened. Higby's enterprise was inaugurated in October, 1868. Soon thereafter occurred Burwell's Expedition to the Northern Country. Colonel Burwell is Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and commercial editor of the *Picayune*. He cut his way through the grovelling North with a gallant Committee of half-a-dozen, "nor lost a single man." Still the grain did not come down. Some time during the following July, Colonel J. F. Tucker and General Cyrus Bussey, both Northerners reared, went out on a speech-making campaign up the river. And still the grain did not come down. Then Higby formed a transportation company, in conjunction with St. Louis agitators, and devised a system of iron barges, to carry 30,000 bushels of corn each, and to be taken up and down, four at a tow. A part of the necessary capital was raised, and still the grain did not come down. All the while, the Chamber of Commerce kept holding meetings,—week after week, month after month, year after year,—and still the grain did not come down. The daily journals teemed with prolix editorials on "Our Opportunity" and "The Grain Trade." And still the grain did not come down.

TUCKER AND THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Nor should I omit to chronicle, in this connection, the efforts of a former Chicagoan, Colonel James F. Tucker, who represents the interests of the Illinois Central Railroad in New Orleans. He has been indefatigable in his endeavors to stimulate trade between the North and South, and his efforts have, it seems to me, been much more comprehensive in their scope than those of the rest of them. He has labored to develop a current of merchandise and Southern products to the Northward, as well as of grain to the Southward; and his success has been such that, whereas the total shipments of sugar by his route four years ago were less than 400 hogsheads in a whole season, the shipments last month were 5,000 hogsheads of sugar and 2,000 ditto of molasses. The Central also carries large shipments of cotton Northward, and has lately taken 500 tons of railroad iron as near Chicago as Mattoon, Ill. The Central Road, especially under the Newell administration, is pursuing an energetic policy toward the cultivation of North and South traffic. Its 365 miles of trunk line connect at Cairo with all river lines for points below, and passengers are forwarded *via* Columbus, Humboldt, Canton (Miss.), and Jackson, to New Orleans in fifty-two hours' time. The twenty-five miles of ferriage between Cairo and Columbus will be obviated, during the present year, by the construction of the necessary rail connection,—leaving Union City, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and putting in at Paducah, opposite Cairo, on the Ohio. The Central will then, in connection with the Southern routes, all of which have now passed under the mighty wand of Tom Scott, be independent of the "Great National Highway," its gorges, drouths, and floods.

CHICAGO LEFT OUT.

With the exception of Tucker, and, perhaps, one or two others, the people of New Orleans have erred in their plan for developing their trade with the North, in that they have not made the proper amount of effort to develop a Northward stream of traffic to balance and make profitable the desired Southward stream. This is shown by the figures of exports and imports which I have already given. They have also erred in leaving Chicago out of their calculations, and pinning their faith entirely on St. Louis as a Northern ally. If, as the advocates of the proposed new lines of traffic claim, merchandise can be profitably shipped from New Orleans to Chicago at $7 to $10 per ton, and landed there in twenty-six to thirty days from Liverpool, there is no reason why a large amount of Chicago's imported merchandise (and certainly all her West India goods) should not come *via* New Orleans. The feasability and desirability of this Southern or winter outlet for the grain traffic of Chicago have been steadfastly advocated in THE TRIBUNE, and seem to me to be an essential feature of any extensive intercourse which may be developed between the two sections. Higby, however, doesn't believe in Chicago. He says Chicago belongs to New York, and St. Louis to New Orleans. The same is the opinion of Harold; though, while the latter is willing to admit that Chicago is bound to thrive in such an alliance, the other is disposed to switch Chicago off the track altogether as a burned-out and played-out city.

HAROLD AND HIS PLAN.

Who is Harold? Ah! Harold is the man to whom New Orleans is now looking as her savior amid many besetting enemies. And I don't mind putting in a mild guess that Harold will prove of more benefit to New Orleans than all her Obstruction Committees, and abortive Corn Exchanges, and numberless Ship Canals with one beginning and no end, have done. Harold is a millionaire (and we speak now of pounds sterling) from Liverpool, and comes here representing others who, along with himself, propose to put on a weekly line of steamers between New Orleans and Liverpool. All existing lines are petty affairs, each steamer being of less than a thousand tons burden; but those which Harold proposes to furnish will carry 5,000 bales of cotton in the upper hold, and a good cargo of grain in the lower. They will probably be built to draw 20 feet of water, which the projectors expect to have at all times. Mr. Harold has bargained for Mr. Higby's elevator and levee property, and made other arrangements for establishing an *entrepot*, or terminus, for his line; but he depends upon local enterprise to fit out the lines of iron barges. These will cost $30,000 apiece, or $20,000 if Senator Kellogg succeeds in getting Congress to abate the duty on the iron required in their construction. The barge and elevator enterprise has already been well subsidized, having the benefit of free dockage forever; but, with all this aid, and with all these brilliant prospects, it has been found impossible thus far to raise the half-million of capital necessary to fit out the line. Mr. Harold informs me that he expects to carry out from New Orleans full cargoes of cotton, corn, lumber, beef, flour, and sugar; and to bring over all the merchandise consumed in the South; also, vast numbers of immigrants, who have hitherto been diverted from settling in the Sunny South through the assiduity of Northern immigration agents at Castle Garden. These immigrants, he says, he can carry profitably in competition with New York lines, and can get them transported from New Orleans to St. Louis for $3 to $3 a head. (The regular passenger fare is $30.) To punch up the St. Louis people to a sense of their duty, and to make them perceive the beauty of their "opportunity," Mr. H. has gone thither, and expects to bring up in Chicago within a few days. In a conversation which I had with him a day or two since, he spoke with enthusiasm of the spirit of the people of that city, and of the value of the Allan line of steamers. "I propose to do for New Orleans," he said, "what Hugh Allan has done for Montreal." "But Hugh Allan finds his account in cultivating Chicago for business. Can't you find yours in cultivating your winter trade?" "Perhaps so," he answered, "we will see."

WHAT SUBSIDIES WON'T DO.

But I began to enumerate the drawbacks from which the business of New Orleans has been suffering. Some of these have been already mentioned. Another is the lack of railroads. New Orleans, old and rich, as she and the country about her are understood to be, has only two railroads to feed her with trade. These are the New Orleans, Jackson, & Great Northern, and a composite line from Mobile toward Texas,—the former an old road, but poorly stocked, and with track in wretched repair; and the latter, a railroad of the future, so far as the major part of its route is concerned. It is projected to Galveston and beyond, but stops, for the present, at Brashear City, La., notwithstanding it has one of those fat subsidies which the State has been throwing out to whomsoever came along with a railroad charter in one hand and a *douceur* to the members of the Legislature in the other. There are plenty of others projected,—for instance, the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas, which has $3,000,000 donation, $2,500,000 of stock taken by the State, and $2,800,000 of endorsed bonds; the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg, or Backbone Railroad, which has Subsidy Pomeroy for President, and a subsidy of $12,500 per mile, besides 4,000,000 acres of land grant; so much land, indeed, that it is "land poor," and is now petitioning the Legislature to take back its grant and release it from building the Vicksburg Branch. The unterrified members swear that they won't vote on this proposition a cent cheaper than they did upon the original one. There are also the Chattanooga Road, heavily subsidized, and the New Orleans & Northeastern, with $1,125,000 of Louisiana bonds, and 428,000 acres of land from Mississippi; and other schemes too numerous and too nebulous to mention,—some of which will be built some time, and some of which have already walked off with their bonuses without spending a cent. With all these schemes on foot, New Orleans continues to be very poorly provided with railroads; and the lack of these indispensable auxiliaries of commerce constitutes an unquestionable drawback to her prosperity.

TAXED TO DEATH.

Ask the people of New Orleans what is the matter with their city, and they will tell you their only drawback is "this [blank] Warmoth Government, with its grievous taxes." These amount to 5½ per cent. per annum on a valuation fully up to the cash market price of property. This valuation amounts to only about $150,000,000 (I have not the figures before me), and yet the debt of the city, added to the city's share in the State debt, amounts to $48,000,000.

INERTIA.

This is no light encumbrance upon the property and business interests of the city, and furnishes, perhaps, some justification for the remark, which one often hears here, that the carpet-bag Government is a worse calamity to New Orleans than the fire was to Chicago. Ask them: "By the way, how would such a fire have left New Orleans?" and they will stand aghast, and shake their heads dumbly. The alacrity with which the New Orleans journals (except the *Republican*, which is a Northern institution) jumped at the conclusion that, because Chicago was burned up, her career as a prosperous city was ended, only serves to illustrate the habits of thought and action in this country. The greatest drawback of New Orleans, after all, is the inertia of her people, especially of those two classes, the old patricians and the old plebeians (and these comprise nearly all). They are confirmed in old habits and old notions. They live in the barren past, instead of the fecund future.

PICTURESQUE NEW ORLEANS.

The picturesque features of New Orleans have been dilated upon by writers for Northern and Eastern newspapers so often as to become quite familiar to all readers. They are enough of themselves to render a visit to the city interesting, especially at this lively season of the year. The visitor from Chicago is struck, first, with the mildness of the climate (though the present season is uncommonly frigid and damp, and not until within the past three days have we experienced a regular "spell" of the glorious New Orleans Februaries); next, with the extreme *oldness* of everything; then, with the appearance of the gutters, flowing full of turbid water (the sewage is all above ground), and with the Southern appearance of the buildings,—houses furnished with peagoda-like cisterns and "galleries," and shops, and stores with wooden awnings, which fetch the sidewalks indoors, as it were. Your tourist puts up at the St. Charles Hotel, because it is *the* hotel, but wishes straightway that he had gone somewhere else. Probably, if he had, his wish would still have been the same; though the immense St. Louis Hotel (we run greatly to Saints in our nomenclature down here) has lately been rehabilitated, and is spoken well of, notwithstanding it stands away off in the old or French town. Your tourist betakes himself to that ancient quarter, views the quaint old houses, with steep roofs of cylindrical tiles, and gable-ends lengthwise of the street. He takes in the ancient French market on Sunday morning at daybreak, looks through the many long rows of stalls, listens to the *patois* of the Creoles, and partakes of the *café au lait* and crisp cakes for which his morning walk has given him a zest, and then admires the Jackson Square (the *Place d'Armes* of a century ago), with its fine equestrian statue of Jackson, by Clark Mills, surrounded by evergreen shrubs, orange trees, and roses in full blossom. Then he attends matins at the fine French Cathedral, the same in which the old Colonial Governors used to hold their pompous inaugural ceremonies (only that it has been rebuilt since their time). As Sunday wears on, he goes to listen to the Rev. Dr. Palmer, the eloquent Presbyterian divine; and, if he be not scrupulous, or if he considers his two visits to the sanctuary a sufficient observance of the Sabbath, goes to the French Opera in the evening. This opera is one of the most admirable institutions of the city, being supported, throughout the cool part of the year, by the subscriptions of stockholders. It has a double set of solo artists, an orchestra of thirty-six pieces, and chorus of equal or greater force. The auditorium is very large and comfortable, and the stage and its accessories are equal to those of any theatre in the country. Since I have been here, the management has produced Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" and "Robert le Diable;" Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette;" Halevy's "Juive;" "Trovatore," "Martha," and various minor works, all in superior style.

Your tourist also gets invited, perhaps, to some of the many luxurious clubs which exist here,—the "Varieties," which owns a splendid theatre; the "Boston," an old and aristocratic organization; or the "Jockey" or "Metarie," with a specialty for horse-racing. He promenades the broad main thoroughfare, Canal street, and admires the beauty of the ladies who are out shopping, rather than any splendor which he finds characterizing the shop-windows and their contents. He is driven out to Lake Pontchartrain over the Shell Road, or goes to Carrollton by another shell road or by General Beauregard's mule railroad, and admires the beautiful residences along St. Charles street, covered as they are with galleries, and embowered in the evergreen glories of the magnolia, the palmetto, the japonica, the tall, branching tallow-tree, the fancifully-trimmed *lauri mundi*, the *arbor vita*, or the bitter-orange, hanging full of golden fruit the winter long. He "does" the old Battle-Ground, below the city a few miles, and, above all, he "does" the levees, where all the goods and traffic of a great city may be seen stretched out for miles under the eye, and hundreds of steamboats and sailing craft ranged along according to their class and the port from whence they came. In short, there is no end of novel sensations, finding their climax in the carnival of Mardi Gras, which is now said to excel those of Naples, Venice, and Rome, and which is the event of the year with your native Orleans man. It usually forms the chief subject of conversation and calculation for at least two months before it occurs, and brings into the city about 20,000 strangers each year. In fact, it may be said to constitute, as I have already hinted, one of the chief branches of business in New Orleans.

"Well," some reader is asking by this time, "had I better go to New Orleans? Is there any chance for a smart fellow, without any capital, but willing to work, to get on well there?" To which the answer is, I know of no better place for that sort of fellow than Chicago. But if you are an honest laborer, and willing to work hard a part of the year, loaf the rest of it, and stay poor always, you can find an opening at the South. If, on the contrary, you have ten or twenty thousand dollars, and can find no opportunity to invest it remuneratively in the Northwest—But I "reckon" you don't know anybody in that predicament.

Archbishop Spalding on Colored Prejudices.

From the Baltimore American.

It is a well-known fact that Archbishop Spalding was one of the most active and earnest men in the State in the effort to break down and sweep away the prejudices against color. His speech in November, 1870, at the laying of the corner-stone of St. Francis' School and Orphan Asylum for Colored Children, on Chase street, will be remembered by our citizens. It was through his exertions and urgent solicitations that all the white Catholic Beneficial Societies joined with their colored brethren in the parade and ceremonies of laying the corner-stone, and he expressed his gratification at their compliance in the following brief address, as reported in the *American* at that time:

MY DEAR BELOVED CHILDREN: My heart bounds with joy on this happy occasion, and my heart but re-echoes the voice of the Holy Catholic Church. The Catholic Church is of all nations, of all colors, of all people; there is no distinction of color with God, and there is none with the Catholic Church. Forty years ago, when I was a student at Rome, there were two colored students in the same college, and one of them was my particular friend. The Catholic Church makes no distinction among its children, and I rejoice to see Germans, and Irish, and Americans here to-day, carrying out the true spirit of the Church. The Sisterhood that is to take possession of this building have been warned to leave the houses in which their schools are now held, to make way for the opening of the street (but not without ample compensation), and this beautiful spot has been selected for the chapel asylum and school, where pure air is abundant, and where they will be near the "Home of the Little Sisters."

It is a mooted question whether our colored children of the Catholic faith should have separate churches or whether they should remain as now, in the churches in which they enjoy common privileges with all other Catholics. Heretofore they have met together at the same communion table and have participated in the same sacraments and ordinances on terms of perfect equality. Perhaps, hereafter, by reason of their numbers in some localities it may become desirable to gather them into churches of their own, where they may receive better supervision.

I thank you all for having come out to-day to testify the interest you feel in this undertaking. You have come up to my own feelings, and I thank you for it. Let us hope that this work may go on, that this building may be erected, and that, in the language of our ritual, "the Church may never be deserted." And let us pray that St. Michael may come down and defend this spot, and the colored people that may dwell here. There are no parties in heaven. I want my children,—Irish, German, American, and African,—I want them all to go to heaven; and all those who are yet on the road to that happy place, I trust that they will get on the road. There are many good people outside of our Church, and we want all to go to heaven.

A Case for the Doctors.

From the Boston Transcript.

A singular case came under the notice of Dr. John B. Thayer, at East Cambridge, on Thursday. He was called to a house on Charles street to attend an old lady, Mrs. Mary Carton, who was there lying with both thighs fractured. The patient is 76 years old, and bedridden, though not troubled with any specific disease. While her daughter was assisting her to rise, a noise like the snapping of a whip, was heard, followed by one of a similar character, and the old lady suddenly sank to the floor. Upon examination both thigh bones were found to be fractured. There was no abrasion of the skin or external marks visible. The doctor states the cause of the fractures to be from muscular contraction, occasioned by long disuse of those functions, and, though a similar case has never come under his immediate observation, it is a matter of record that such cases have been known, but they are extremely rare.

ILLINOIS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois Legislature.

Passage of the Cook County Bond Bill in the Senate.

The Insurance Department Bill Defeated in the House.

House Fire and Marine Insurance Corporation Bill Ordered to a Third Reading.

Substitute for the Bill to Repeal the Registry Law Passed in the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 16.

COOK COUNTY BILLS.

The Senate has passed bills for the reassessment of Cook County; for the collection of taxes in cities, and the sale of land for delinquent taxes; for the transfer of the children from the Chicago to the Pontiac Reform School; for the reduction of the pay of Cook County Commissioners for restoring burnt records in Courts; for the salary of Recorder of Deeds in Cook County; for the consolidation of townships in Cook County, and and for other purposes of more interest to Cook County than any other part of the State. The misfortune has been that many of these bills relating to Chicago have been so unconstitutional that, after they had gone to the Governor, they were recalled for amendment. Where the fault lies, it is hard to say. Some attribute it to the amendments sent down from Chicago, and others to the heedlessness of the General Assembly. There has certainly been time enough spent on Cook County bills in the Senate to have passed a hundred. Judge Underwood did not complain of the time spent on Chicago members, but referred to the energy shown by Cook County members in pushing their measures as worthy of imitation by representatives of other constituencies.

INSURANCE BILLS.

The subject of Insurance came up to-day in the House, and the Committee's bill to establish a Commissioner of Insurance, was defeated by an overwhelming vote, none, outside of the Committee, seeming to be in its favor. Some opposed it because it created an office, and the influence of the Auditor was naturally against it.

COOK COUNTY BOND BILL.

The Senate passed, with only one negative vote, the bill allowing Cook County to issue bonds, and at last got through with the School bill, and referred it to a select Committee for revision.

FIRE INSURANCE BILL.

The Fire Insurance bill got along in the House without any material difficulty. Amendments were offered to reduce the minimum of capital to $100,000, and to allow companies now in existence to take notes as parts of premiums, but were badly beaten. Vocke's amendment, that 10 per cent. of the net profits be set on one side as a reserve fund, was accepted by the Committee. It was also tried to strike out the section holding companies liable for the face of the policy in insuring buildings, but it was unsuccessful. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

DON'T GET FEES ENOUGH.

A Justice of the Peace from Cook County has been down here laboring among his Representatives on the subject of fees allowed him, and has persuaded one of them to move to recommit the Fees and Salaries bill, in order that underpaid Chicago Justices may have something to live on.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The Senate to-day passed a substitute for the bill repealing the Registry Law, and provides that in all corporated cities, towns and villages, containing 5,000 inhabitants, voters shall elect a Board of Registry of five members, only three to be voted for on one ballot. After this bill was passed, the Cook County members discovered it would not do for Chicago, and moved a reconsideration, which was lost, and the bill will have to be tinkered in the House. It is due in part to these tardy discoveries of defects that Cook County bills have so often failed.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

An unexpected discussion sprang up this afternoon in the Senate, on the bill introduced by Harlan to repeal the act creating the Board of Railroad Commissioners, and Kerr declared himself ready to support the proposition, thinking the Board could do nothing, at least under the present law. Of course, Harlan's bill will not pass.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Governor to-day sent to the House a communication from the Governor of New York, indorsing the bill passed by the General Assembly of that State, appropriating $10,000 for the Washington National Monument; also from President Grant, indorsing the treaty with Great Britain of May, 1871, in which that country promises to use its efforts to resume the navigation of Canada canals for the citizens of the United States on the same terms with the Canadians, and the United States promises to urge on the State Legislatures the granting of the same privileges to Canadians in their canals; also a letter from Colonel Cutts, of the United States Coast Survey, calling attention to the fact that their Survey is extending into Illinois, and asking the passage of a law to permit the officers of the Survey to enter on private grounds, erect signals, etc.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 16.

The Senate was called to order at 10 a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Bowman (sick), Boyd (sick), Dore, Early, Gates(?), Jackson (sick), Laning (sick), Little (sick), Nicholson (sickness in family).

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, rising to a question of privilege, discussed an editorial article in THE TRIBUNE, regarding his remarks upon adjournment, in which he had made remarks upon the amount of legislation demanded by Cook County. He defended himself from the perversions and misrepresentations of newspapers. He paid a tribute to the energy with which the Cook County delegation had urged their measures.

Mr. WOODARD said that the Cook County delegation had no cause of complaint, but were under great obligations to Senators, and especially the Senator from St. Clair.

SCHOOL BILL.

Consideration of the School bill was resumed.

Mr. VAUGHAN offered an amendment providing that no person should be allowed to vote for director, or upon the question of raising money, unless a tax-payer, or had been assessed for the payment of taxes, and said that his object was to defend the people against scalawags.

Mr. UNDERWOOD was opposed to any property qualification. His people would be against it. Some men were poor who had numbers of children, who in time would be of more benefit than taxes. It was in the interest of rich men, who were too stingy to have more than one child.

Mr. EDSALL argued that the Constitution, under certain limitations, guaranteed the right of citizens to vote at any election.

Mr. FULLER moved to strike out the whole matter of qualifications, considering the points raised by Mr. Edsall as unanswerable. Adopted.

Mr. HAMPTON offered an amendment striking out so much of the bill as provided for the withholding of township funds for non-rendering of reports to County Superintendents.

Mr. PIERCE argued that the amendment was dangerous. It would be to the interest of officers holding control of funds to hold their reports, and some power must be held over the heads of these officers, in order to compel them to render their reports and accounts.

Mr. KERR was in favor of making the bill more binding, instead of letting up. Nine times out of ten Treasurers do not bring vouchers before Trustees. They bring all neighbors. His word is taken without examination. All such officers should be required to report annually to the County Superintendents with all the books, papers, and vouchers. It is the only safe way to do. The manner of reporting under the present law, and as provided in the present bill, was a farce.

Mr. BANGS said that increased stringency in this respect was needed.

Mr. HAMPTON said his object was to relieve townships from being punished for dereliction of duty on the part of township officers.

Mr. WHITING protested against these continued efforts to weaken the bill under consideration. Matters vital to the common school system had been taken out of the bill, and now it was proposed to do still more.

Mr. FLAGG said that the bill was being weakened, and, therefore, the amendment was dangerous.

Mr. LANGLEY said that it looked decidedly unfair to punish innocent people of a township for the violations of duty of officers.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered an amendment providing that when deemed unnecessary, buildings or other property as well as the site of such buildings might be sold. Adopted.

Mr. KERR offered an amendment providing that School Treasurers should report to the County Superintendent annually, in the month of October all matters of finance, with the books, papers, and vouchers. Adopted.

Mr. FLAGG offered an amendment that teachers should be examined in the elements of the natural sciences to be taught,—and said that complaint existed in some localities that teachers were deficient in this respect. Adopted.

Inasmuch as nearly, if not quite, 250 amendments had been reported by Committees and individual Senators, the bill was referred to a select Committee for revision, consisting of Senators Flagg, Fuller, and Pierce.

BILLS PASSED.

The special order, the County Seat bill, was postponed, and bills on a third reading were taken up.

Senate bill 229, to increase the jurisdiction of County Courts, was passed—yeas, 31; nays, 5—Messrs. Fuller, Hunter, Kerr, Whiting, and Wilkinson voting no.

Senate Bill 403, to provide for copying old and damaged record-books, was passed—yeas, 37; nays, none.

The County Seat bill was made the special order for Tuesday afternoon next.

COOK COUNTY BOND BILL.

Senate bill 415, to enable Cook County to issue bonds and borrow money for county purposes was taken up.

Mr. WASHBURN again protested against the attempt to evade the Constitution, regarding special legislation by a specific mention of population.

The bill passed—yeas, 36; nays, 1, Mr. Washburn voting no.

CHARTERS OF CORPORATE CITIES.

Mr. BUSH introduced a bill to amend charters of corporate cities, towns, etc., having a population not exceeding 21,443. Referred to the Cook County delegation.

REGISTRATION OF RAILROAD BONDS.

Senate bill 564, to provide for registration of bonds issued to railroad companies by donations or subscriptions of counties, townships, etc., was passed—Yeas, 27; nays, 5, Messrs. Holcomb, Sitwell(?), Washburn, Landrigan, Crawford, and Whiting voting no.

Mr. REDDICK entered a motion to reconsider, which, after a long discussion, was laid on the table—yeas, 21; nays, 10.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CONVEYANCES.

Senate bill 99, for an act concerning conveyance, was passed—yeas, 29; nays, 4, Messrs. Bangs, Bush, Epler, and Richardson voting no.

REGISTRATION.

Senate bill 280, to repeal so much of the Registry law as requires registration in cities, towns, and precincts containing less than 5,000 inhabitants, and to establish such in cities, etc., containing 5,000 inhabitants was passed—yeas, 36; nays, 4, Messrs. Alexander, Bangs, Jewitt, and Woodard voting no.

COURT TERMS.

Senate bill 411, to fix the times of holding courts in the first Judicial Circuit was passed—yeas, 31; nays, 0.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER.

Mr. CARTER entered a motion to reconsider the passage of the Registry bill.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. FLAGG, from the Select Committee, reported back the School bill with various amendments, which were concurred in.

Mr. LANGLEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill establishing the salaries of Judges of inferior local Courts, with amendments, which were concurred in.

THE REGISTRY BILL AGAIN.

Mr. CARTER called up his motion to reconsider the passage of the Registry bill.

Mr. WOODARD argued the necessity of so amending the bill as to modify its provisions requiring all voters to register at one place, showing the utter impracticability of such a provision in a city like Chicago. He wanted the bill so amended as to provide for a place of registration in each ward. The motion was lost, it being thought best to let the bill go to the House, and there be amended.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

A large number of Senate bills were read a second time.

Discussion was had upon a motion to refer the bill repealing the act creating the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. Mr. KERR arguing that the law creating such Commissioners was a failure. The railroads had done just what they wished to do, and no more. The law was in congrous. The Commission could not see where their duties came in. The law was a farce, a nullity, not worth the snap of the finger. The only thing the Commission had done was to recommend an increase of the salary of its clerk. There was no object in continuing the Commission at an expense to the people. It amounted to absolutely nothing. He wanted it distinctly understood that he was in favor of abolishing the Commission.

Mr. FULLER said that in the course of a few minutes remarks he had never heard so many misstatements of facts, had never before heard it intimated that any Committee of the Senate would bury a bill and not give it fair consideration.

Mr. KERR said Mr. Fuller had not pointed out one misstatement he had charged him with making.

Mr. FULLER replied to the statement of Mr. Kerr that it was evident that no more railroad legislation would be had, by calling his attention to bills now before the General Assembly.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Railroads and Warehouses, the dissenting vote being light.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The bill to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace was read the second time and ordered to a third reading.

INCURABLY INSANE.

Mr. CASEY, of Jefferson, offered a bill for the care of the incurably insane, providing that they shall not be discharged from hospitals when in that condition.

ROADS AND CARTWAYS.

The bill in regard to cartways, roads, and bridges in counties not under township organization was passed—yeas, 122; nays, none.

INSURANCE BILL.

The bill for an Insurance Department and the appointment of a Commissioner therefor was taken up.

Mr. RICE (Sangamon) was against the bill, since he thought the Auditor's office would do the work, and that there was not work enough for a separate department.

Mr. EGAN said the Committee deemed it necessary to have this Department, the insurance business being now one of such importance.

Mr. LANDRUM moved to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. PHELPS thought the question was whether they should give the Commissioner $1,000, or let the Auditor have $10,000. The truest economy was to have the separate office.

Mr. CASEY (Jefferson) wanted no Commissioner, since he was opposed to creating offices. It was not claimed that there was any mismanagement in the Auditor's office. If he had been getting $20,000 they should cut him down. They had better stick to the old practice till complaint was made of it.

Mr. MORGAN coincided with Mr. Casey's views concerning the multiplication of offices. If the fees had been producing large sums they should cut them down and relieve the people.

Mr. BURLEY was also against the bill. The Commissioner was to be appointed by the Governor, and the insurance men would soon get the control of the appointment, and the Commissioner would not represent the people. He moved to strike out the enacting clause.

The motion was agreed to.

ANOTHER INSURANCE BILL.

The bill to incorporate fire, marine, and inland navigation insurance companies, was taken up.

Mr. MORGAN moved to reduce to $100,000 the capital of any company established in Illinois.

Mr. EGAN said the insurance companies themselves favored the sum of $200,000. There was not a company in the State, except township ones, doing business with a smaller capital.

Colonel TURNER said a number of the very best companies in Illinois had a capital of only $100,000.

Mr. EGAN justified his remarks.

Colonel TURNER said the effort was to drive all business to Chicago, and the result of this bill was to drive all insurance there. He offered a substitute making the minimum in Chicago $200,000, and elsewhere $100,000, no company exposing itself to a loss exceeding 5 per cent on its paid-up capital.

Mr. OLSON supported the substitute which he deemed necessary for the insurance companies outside of Chicago.

Mr. WAITE thought the interests of the people best subserved by requiring large capitals.

Mr. PHELPS deemed that the Insurance Committee wanted to drive insurance into Chicago.

Mr. MERRITT wanted the limit left at $200,000 in order to protect the people from wild-cat companies.

Mr. KING (Cook) said the Chicago conflagration had shown the necessity of having a large capital. What he wanted was a law by which Directors of Firemen's and similar companies could could be sent to the Penitentiary, every vagabond of them. They were all $200,000 companies. He then discussed the affairs of the defunct Winneshiek Company with Colonel Turner. He wanted the foreign companies which had done so well by Chicago let in on equal terms with home companies.

The substitute was lost—yeas, 30; nays, 59.

The amendment was lost.

The sum was fixed at $200,000.

The ninth section provides that no company shall issue any policies of which the premiums are payable in notes.

Mr. TURNER offered a proviso that it should not apply to any company whose charter permitted notes to be taken for premiums. He only wished to preserve the vested rights of existing companies.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 31; nays, 69.

Mr. WAITE offered an amendment that companies might hold real estate for offices. Lost.

Mr. VOCKE offered an amendment that 10 per cent of the net profits should be set aside as a reserve fund striking at the provision of the bill that a company may declare a dividend not exceeding 10 per cent on the capital stock in any one year; that it shall have a fund in addition to the amount of its capital stock equal to one-half the amount of all premiums on risks not terminated at the time of making the dividends.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to amend by striking out the section making a company liable in insuring any building for the face of the policy, and by inserting a section requiring that no building shall be insured for more than three-fourths of its actual value, and no clause shall relieve the company from payment of any part of the actual cash value of property destroyed, not exceeding the amount covered by insurance. This amendment is taken from the Senate bill.

Mr. CUMMINGS opposed the amendment and Mr. VOCKE favored it.

Mr. MANLEY, who had urged it in Committee, supported it strongly in the House.

Mr. BURLEY also spoke against the amendment.

Mr. NELSON moved, as an amendment, a section that property should not be insured for more than three-quarters of its value. Lost.

The section was adopted.

Mr. BURLEY offered, as an additional section, the blank form of a policy, and providing that no other form should be used.

Mr. EGAN did not think it necessary, and Mr. SANFORD opposed it. Lost.

Mr. EGAN moved additional sections, allowing the Auditor to employ an Actuary, etc. The Auditor is also authorized to call on the officers of companies for information. If they refuse to give it, they can be punished by fine and imprisonment. If foreign companies refuse to give information, they shall not be allowed to do business in Illinois.

Mr. NELSON thought the provisions of the last section too inquisitorial.

Mr. EGAN withdrew it. Lost.

The Section, which is that every agent of a foreign insurance company shall return to the proper officers of every town in which an agency is situated the amount of the net receipts of such agency, which shall be on the tax list and subject to taxation for State, County, Town, and other purposes, was adopted.

The Committee offered an amendment, which was adopted, allowing foreign companies which have a deposit of $200 in any other State to do business in Illinois, this being the same as provisions in Davis' bill.

Mr. KELLY offered a section that no company shall prosecute suits for the recovery of any amount due on a premium note in case such company have failed to pay the losses on policies issued. Adopted.

Mr. SPRINGER offered a section that no building be insured for over three-fourths of its value, and all over that amount shall be void, and any agent receiving a premium on more than three-fourths shall be deemed guilty of obtaining money under false pretences.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. KING (Jersey) offered a section making stockholders individually responsible to policy-holders. Lost—yeas, 46; nays, 66.

The bill was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

COURT TERMS.

The bill to change the time of holding Court in the Fourth Judicial District was made the special order for Tuesday week.

COOK COUNTY BOND BILL.

The Senate bill to enable Cook County to issue bonds was read a first time.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. MILLER (St. Clair) offered a resolution relative to the death of the wife of the State Treasurer, General Bates, which was adopted.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL

was made the special order for Wednesday morning, together with the Printing bill.

PETITION.

Mr. HUMPHREY presented a petition of citizens of Boone County, praying that one-third of the school fund distributed to the county be distributed according to territorial area.

NEW BILLS.

A bill was introduced for the removal of patients to the Northern Insane Asylum.

Mr. CROUCH offered a bill for submitting his Constitutional Amendment to the people.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

The Eminent Domain bill was made the special order for Tuesday afternoon in the House, thus taking it out of the Committee of the Whole.

REPAIR OF SUPREME COURT HOUSES.

The bill appropriating for the repair of the Supreme Court Houses at Ottawa and Mount Vernon was taken up.

The Senate amendment to appropriate $20,000, instead of $10,000, for Ottawa was lost—yeas, 75; nays, 22.

A motion to reconsider was entered.

THE PENITENTIARY AUDITOR'S BILL

was made the special order for Wednesday.

Adjourned.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Beeves—Receipts, 5,100 head; quality good; some nice fleshy steers. Market quiet but steady, and holders ask ½c higher, and in some cases have obtained it, but there was only a light business done. Saturday. Brighton dealers have not bought many, hoping for lower prices to-morrow. W. Robbins sold 12 Canadas, av 1,350, at 8c; P. L. Eastman, 65 Illinois, av 1,300, at 6c; J. Fisher, 14 extra Illinois, av 1,300, 7c; J. Plum, 16 Illinois, av 1,050, 5½c; M. Gallice, 20 Canada, av 1,050, 5½c; 18 Michigan, av 1,140, 5½c; R. Coon, 24 Illinois, av 1,150, 6½c to 7c; S. Henry, 17 Western, av 1,200, 6c; 17 Canada oxen, av 200, 5½c; W. Thompson, 20 Canada, av 1,050, 5½c; J. Woolverton, 9 Canada, av 1,200, 6½c.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,400. Market very strong, and ½c higher than last week for extra sheep. The average quality is good. No lambs. Only six loads to arrive Saturday. Fine wool, averaging 84 lbs, 7¼c; averaging 92 lbs, 8½c; averaging 110 lbs, 9½c; very choice held at 9½c; Canadas, averaging 1?0 lbs, 8½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; all shipped through. Dressed hogs, 5½@6c. Pigs, 6@6½c.

MICHIGAN.

Fire at Bridgeport, Calhoun County—Railroad Disasters—Personal Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 16.—News has just reached here of the destruction, by fire, of the store of J. R. Godsmark, at Bridgeport, Calhoun County. Loss, $5,000.

John Springstein, a brakeman on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, was killed, yesterday, near Muskegon, by being accidentally knocked under his train.

A. H. West, of this city, has been elected President of the Michigan State Poultry Association, for the ensuing year.

A freight train ran off the track on the Great Western Road, near Chatham, this morning. No lives were lost, but ten cars were wrecked, and much property destroyed.

The State Lodge of Good Templars have elected Rev. G. Taylor, of Ann Arbor, Grand Templar, for the ensuing year.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Proceedings in the Constitutional Convention and the Legislature.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 16.—In the Charlestown, W. Va., Constitutional Convention, yesterday, the subject of taxation and finance was under discussion nearly all day.

Complaint was made to the House of Delegates, charging the Public Printer with overcharging the State, and wrong doing. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate passed the bill requiring railroads in the State to erect station-houses at the nearest points to towns containing 500 or more inhabitants.

PERSONAL.

It is asserted that Edward S. Stokes resided in Detroit five or six years ago, and left there to escape arrest on a warrant charging him with an attempt to shoot one of his relatives.

—The estate of the late Dr. Woodruff, of New Britain, Conn., amounts to $140,000 and is left to his widow during her natural life, afterward, the income of $10,000 is left to the New Britain Institute, the same amount to the South Church, of which he was a member, and the income of $5,000 to the Sunday School of the same society, the remainder being divided among the heirs, the larger part going to his adopted daughter.

—The Greek population of New Orleans, numbering nearly 500 people, are preparing to do their share in the honors paid to Alexis. The father of the Grand Duke some time ago contributed $15,000 for the benefit of the Greek Church, which is situated on Dorgenois street, near the Bayou road, in the Second District, where divine service is now held every Sabbath. The paraphernalia of the church,—surplice, chandeliers, golden chalice, and sacred and valuable relics,—were contributed by him. It is understood that the Grand Duke, during his stay will visit the Church.

—The Leavenworth *Times* says of the work of Hammond, the revivalist:

It is reported that about 500 conversions have been made here during the existing revival including children. It appears that people become sinners at a very early age in this part of the country. We heard of one yesterday, only two and a half years old, who, becoming convinced that he was a great sinner, and had been all his life, concluded to have prayers in the family thereafter. His father, being a very bigoted and averse man, objected, and told him that if he must have prayers, it could not be in that house; and so the brave little Christian went up stairs to pack his trunk. This is only one of dozens of stories we hear about children being converted.

—Mr. James Miller, Reeve of Otonabee, Ont., while on a visit in Scotland, called on the Marquis of Lorne, and since his return has forwarded him two Beaver cuts, which he found in the County of Victoria, while lumbering there some winters ago. He has just received an acknowledgment from the Marquis, enclosing two beautiful photographs of himself and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise.

—George Jaques, of Worcester, Mass., has offered to give that city a hospital site valued at $30,000.

—The "Colonel Cooper," recently held in $2,000 at Louisville, as a felon, is very well remembered by victims in Washington as C. P. Cunningham. His last exploit there was in 1869, when, shortly after the death of the Rev. P. D. Gurley, he passed himself off as an old friend of the deceased, and succeeded in obtaining a check from the son of Dr. Gurley, on which he got the money. He gave at that time the name of B. H. Moses, on which he was indicted, and, obtaining bail, left the city.

—Theodore Tilton lectured at the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, last week, on "Home, Sweet Home," before an immense audience. At the close of the lecture, the entire audience rose to its feet, save the Rev. J. L. Gay, Professor of the Chair of English Literature, who, as soon as the audience sat down, mounted the rostrum, and said he felt that he could not go down to his grave in peace without entering his protest against what he considered the dangerous heresy of the lecture. He said that the speaker had made gross misrepresentations, called him a chronic grumbler, and wound up by saying that the lecture was the most inappropriate one for the audience he had ever heard. Then arose a scene of the wildest confusion. Some of the audience left, but the major portion remained and called loudly for Tilton, interspersing their calls with vehement hisses at Professor Gay. Mr. Tilton responded to the calls, saying that he had no desire to cross swords with any man at that time and place; that the Association had chosen his subject for him, and he had tried to discharge his duty to the best of his ability. Storms of applause followed these words, and the Professor again attempted to be heard, but the audience dispersing, left him alone in his wrath. The following morning the students again met in the chapel, when, by request, Mr. Tilton delivered his lecture on "The Training of the Mind." At the conclusion the students assembled in the hall and adopted resolutions of thanks to Mr. Tilton, and of displeasure at the course of Professor Gay.

—The late Senator Grimes left a large property, comprising real estate and bank and railroad stocks. He had no children. Several young persons had been brought up in his family, but none of them were adopted. Within the last few years Mr. Grimes had made several generous gifts. He gave $6,000 to found the Public Library, and had made several additions to the sums first given. He had also aided the Iowa College at Grinnel, and founded two or three scholarships at Dartmouth.

—Samuel Harriman, of St. Croix, Wis., retired from military life with a brevet Brigadiership. "Good bye, General," were the parting words of his old comrades in the army. "*How are you Colonel!*" was salutation on reaching Wisconsin. As he approached home, this began to come down to "How d'ye do, Captain; and finally, when he came among the boys at home, he was greeted with "Hallo, Sam; got back again!"

—Forty years ago a Louisville man was arrested, tried on the charge of vagrancy, convicted, and sentenced to be sold to the lowest bidder. He was knocked down to a well-known woman of the East End for the sum of 10 cents, and delivered into her charge for maintenance. He soon got ashamed of himself, and resolved to make an honest living without the aid of any one. Forty years have elapsed since that time, and the same individual is now an extremely wealthy man, owning steamboats and houses and land, and has hoarded heaps of gold and silver. He was, and is yet consulted on financial questions, and is regarded in every way as a most estimable citizen.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The dry goods market is more animated and prices are generally on the rise. Woolens are held with increased firmness, in view of the excitement and rapid advance of staple in the cotton goods market. Prices are very irregular, values not being yet established, but the whole tendency of prices is upward. Slater & Sons, Red Cross, Wigans, and Garner & Co.'s are advanced to 14c; Red Cross cambrics to 14c; fair glazed cottonades are in request and higher; farmers' and mechanics' double and twist cassimeres are up to 35c, and quick. New York Mills D and F, 35c; do Checks, 25c; Droit plaid, 27½c. Booth standard bleached drills are up to 14½c; do A blue, 15c; Suffolk D. B's, 16c; Booth O brown sheetings, 12c; do S, 13½c; do Y, 11½c; do W, 17½c; do F F standard, 14½c; Booth O bleached muslins, 17½c; do G, 12c; Suffolk B do, 14½c; do L, 11½c; York Improved Denims, 26c; Cabot 4-4 bleached muslins are up to 14c; do 7-8 do, 14c; do 9-8 do, 17c; do 5-4 do, 19c; Kearsarge State sateens, 16½c; do brown 15c; Neva A brown sheetings are up to 13½c; Webster, 12½c; Waltham F do, 14c; do 40-inch, 16½c; do 9-4 do, 32½c; do 10-4 do, 37½c; do 11-4 do, 42½c; do 10-4 bleached, 42½c; do 9-4 do, 37½c; do 8-4 do, 32½c; do 6-4 do, 27½c. Allendale 8-4 brown sheetings are 2c higher. Androscoggin 8-4 do, 9-4 do, and 10-4 do are 2½c per yard higher. In ginghams the market is a little irregular, the Lancaster goods being ½c higher, while most other makes are ¼ to ½c lower.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce; superfine, $7.00; double extra, $7.75; treble, $8.25@8.50. Corn quiet; mixed, 80c; white, 84c. Oats scarce; 62@63c. Bran, $1.35.

HAY—Prime, $32.00; choice, $33.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $15.50. Bacon, [illegible]. Lard—tierce, 9½@10c; kegs, 10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Interior, 6@7½c; common, 7½@8c; fair to fully fair, 8½@9c; prime to strictly prime, 9½@10c. Molasses scarce and firmer: inferior, 30c; common, 45c; centrifugal, 40@50c; fair, 55c; prime to strictly prime, 50@55c. Coffee firm; 20@22½c.

WHISKEY—93c@$1.02½.

MONETARY—Sterling, 197½; sight, ½ discount; gold, 110.

COTTON—Sales 5,000 bales.

The Lake Fisheries.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—A Buffalo despatch says that the fishermen of the lakes are to hold a meeting at Detroit, March 26, with a view to consider means to secure their right to fish in British waters, which is denied by the Treaty of Washington.

THE WORLD'S GENEROSITY.

Fort Wayne Very Justly Wants to Know Why Her Contributions Have not Been Acknowledged—Remittances from St. Petersburg, Olympia, Etc.

From the appended letter, received yesterday by Mayor Medill, it would appear that the noble-hearted people of Fort Wayne have cause to feel hurt at failing to receive any acknowledgment whatever of their generous gifts:

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 4, 1872.

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor, Chicago, Ill.:

SIR: On the evening of Oct. 9, 1871, a mass meeting of the citizens of Fort Wayne was held in this city for the purpose of taking steps to furnish aid to the sufferers of the Chicago conflagration. The result of that meeting was that there was raised, in money, the sum of $4,2?0, and clothing, provisions, etc., to the amount of nearly $20,000. A Committee of Transportation, consisting of J. J. Grafton, J. J. Kamm, W. R. Emple, W. J. Jennison, E. L. Stevens, and F. S. Shurick, were appointed to accompany our gift of provisions, etc., to Chicago, and to superintend, or in other manner provide for the distribution of the same. The Committee, with the first car load, left here at noon on Tuesday, the 10th, reaching your city the same evening. On the following day, recognizing the state of affairs at that time, everything being in confusion, we secured in ... wagons, and, each member of the Committee accompanying a load of provisions, hauled them to various points of distribution, according to instructions received from headquarters. Our Committee remained in Chicago four days, and during that time received four car loads of goods from Fort Wayne, all of which we either distributed in like manner, or turned over to the designated officers for the reception of such articles, taking, in each of the latter cases, receipts for the same.

My object in thus addressing you is to invite your attention to the fact that, in all published reports of aid received from cities throughout the Union, no notice is given of Fort Wayne's donation. Neither in newspaper statements, nor in the report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society to the Common Council of the City of Chicago is it mentioned. If necessary, in order to secure a public acknowledgment of Fort Wayne's contributions to the sufferers, I can furnish you the receipts of officers in charge of the Receiving Depot of supplies in your city during that time, and also the statements from other officials of Chicago, among whom are E. B. Mason, ex-Mayor; Mr. Wilce, ex-Alderman from the Tenth Ward, residence on West Monroe street. I would respectfully refer you to these gentlemen for further proof of the above statements, and, in addition, would ask that you, in your official capacity as Mayor, refer this communication to some person from whom we may expect to receive an acknowledgment of our present, and by whom it will be officially recorded. You cannot but agree with me that it is incumbent upon said Committee to secure such notice as has been awarded to other cities.

I trust it will not be said that, because we were among the first to respond to Chicago's need, and presented our gift before an organized Committee was had to receive and account for the same, we cannot, therefore, receive credit for the same. This request has been made at a late day, but we have hoped that the statements we left with some of the Relief Committee would be brought forward and our city so credited accordingly. Hoping to hear from you on this matter, I remain, with respect, yours, &c.,

F. S. SHURICK,
Secretary Transportation Committee.

FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

From the Department of State at Washington come a letter, signed by Hamilton Fish, transmitting a bill of exchange for 27 pounds, 3 shillings and 9 pence sterling, forwarded to the Department by Mr. Eugene Schuyler, Secretary of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg, being the amount of contributions received by him for the relief of Chicago sufferers. The bill of exchange is endorsed to the order of George M. Pullman.

FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A letter was received from Roger S. Greene, of Olympia, Washington Territory, enclosing drafts and Post Office orders to the amount of $271.03, the contributions of the citizens of Port Discovery, Seabeck, and Olympia, to be applied to the relief of sufferers by the great fire. Three of the Post Office orders, amounting to $150, were drawn by Edward S. Salomon.

CUPID IN A QUANDARY.

An Ex-Confederate Navy Captain (Soldier-man) in a Bad Scrape—Prominent Kentuckian in a New Role.

From the Louisville Ledger.

Three o'clock of yesterday afternoon found Frankfort all agog over such a sensation as rarely falls to the lot of inland villages, considering the amazing suddenness of the thing, and the prominence of the *dramatis personæ* thereof. It does seem that some men are born to matrimonial fortunes—provided the cards are judiciously stocked; others come into the world, so to speak, with a wife ready-made, while other poor unfortunates find all their efforts at establishing the foundation for a well-regulated family completely unavailing.

A few months since there came to this State Captain Samuel Adams Lee, an ex-officer of the Confederate Navy, having lost one foot by the premature explosion of a shell aboard the Merrimac in the Hampton Roads unpleasantness. Captain Lee made Eminence, the literary centre of Kentucky, his headquarters, circling around now and then on divers and sundry lecture tours, in which he achieved considerable local reputation for the eloquence of his diction and the graces of his oratory. While in Eminence he formed the acquaintance of Miss Hawks, a teacher in Mr. Gilmer's seminary, and the mutual literary tastes and accomplishments of this twain begat a fellow-feeling which soon ripened into love.

Whether or not the courtship ran smooth matters little in view of the sequel. Captain Lee was acceptable to the lady, and also to the lady's mother, who, from her home in Rochester, N. Y., despatched the message which indicated her willingness to take upon herself the arduous, yet agreeable, duties of a mother-in-law. This much accomplished, Miss Hawks returned to the maternal roof, prepared the wedding paraphernalia, and signalled to the gallant Captain to met her at 3 o'clock—more or less—in the parlor of the Merriwether House, Frankfort, with license and parson on hand.

Up to this date everything had gone on swimmingly enough. But just as the couple took their places on the floor, and the minister was repeating (for the mere formality of the thing) the usual conundrum: "If any one knows any reason why these twain should not now be joined together after the holy ordinance of the Scripture in the bonds of matrimony, speak at once, or forever hold your peace," in came several well-known gentlemen, who had very startling communications to offer. General John C. Breckinridge, Colonel J. Stoddard Johnson, Colonel Ed. Taylor, and perhaps a half a dozen others, appeared, and declared that the bridegroom was an impostor, and that they would not permit a young lady to be deceived by a person who had passed himself off for something which he was not. It was announced that in divers parts of the States S. Adams Lee had represented himself as the son or nephew of General Robert E. Lee, and had thus obtained a social recognition he was not entitled to, and had abused the confidence extended to him, having done General Breckinridge out of $50 by claiming to be a near relative of General Lee, when in fact he was not such, nor any relation to the great chieftain. Colonel J. thought the Captain an out-and-out impostor, and they all believed it to be their duty to a respectably-connected and handsome young lady to warn her against the cheat. These intimations that everything was not right were backed up by a Mr. Matthews, of Eminence, who had followed the couple to Frankfort, and was, really, the first to give the alarm.

Then there was hurrying to and fro, and an utter and irretrievable confusion of all the plans of the young couple for the future. The lady refused to proceed with the ceremony. Mr. Matthews took her in charge, and Captain Lee was warned to take the next train, which was even then in sight, for Eminence, as the gentlemen immediately concerned "would not be responsible in such a Ku-Klux region for his safety if he remained in Frankfort over night."

Hence the sequel was rather more hastily gotten through with than might have been the case under the old stage-coach regime, and Captain Lee, with rueful countenance, got aboard, a sadder, even if a more single, man than he had expected to be.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

The train had not crossed the wire bridge before the Captain was surrounded by a buzzing set of gossippers, anxious to give both sides a hearing. He is a spare, smooth-faced gentleman, almost five feet eight, dressed in a gray suit, a slick cap, and armed with a crutch as a partial substitute for the foot which was cut off just above the ankle by the exploding shell. He is a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence, and claims that he has been very unfairly and unjustly dealt with. He says he has never claimed to be other than a second cousin of General Lee, and a great-grandson of Richard Henry Lee, of Revolutionary fame. He states that the papers in various localities have announced him as closely related to the late General Lee, but that he has, in so far as he was able, taken pains to correct any such impression. He never, he says, got but $10 from General Breckinridge, and "he will not say I ever told him, or wrote him, that I was a nephew of General Lee."

The Captain showed us two or three copies in blue and gold, Ticknor & Fields, of Leigh Hunt's works, edited by himself, and prefaced by lengthy and critically written introductory letters. He claims to be a stranger in a strange land, misunderstood, and unjustly accused, and took his sudden discomfiture very hard. He had explained to the lady, prior to their engagement, all the circumstances of his life and fortune, and had never deceived her in any respect. He suffers constantly from his wound, he says, and during our interview took from his pocket a tin snuff-box, filled with gum opium, and rolling out six or eight pills, swallowed them down to drown his troubles. He gave utterance to but one regret: "I wish I had taken her to Louisville instead of Frankfort."

We, of course, assured the Captain that he could not, in the future, possibly select a better locality for such business, for, even failing here, Jeffersonville and New Albany were close by, a couple of enterprising cities more notorious for tying folks together than, perhaps, for anything in the world, except untying them again; and we acknowledge to have proffered the advice that if ever he could muster up courage to try it again to come to this goodly city.

The Fruit Crop.

A correspondent writing from Carbondale, the centre of the Illinois fruit region, says: The prospect for an abundant fruit crop is flattering at the present time. The buds are not yet swollen, and if not cut off by late frosts there will be an abundant yield. Probably there will be more apples raised in Southern Illinois this year than ever before raised in the whole State. The peach crop will not surpass some former years, but from present prospects there will be an abundance of this delicious fruit. Pear trees are in splendid condition; fruit buds in abundance. Cherries never looked so promising as at the present time; all who have trees may look forward with a degree of certainty for a large and bountiful crop. The strawberry crop will be short, as the long severe drought last fall severely injured the plant in this locality.

—The daughters of the late Hon. Isaac W. Stuart, of Hartford, a gentleman noted alike as a brilliant scholar and the owner of the Charter Oak,—reduced to poverty through the crime of a prominent banker, gave a dramatic entertainment in that city on Tuesday evening. The performance was arranged for their benefit by sympathizing friends,—the ladies filling the leading parts.

DRY GOODS.

Dry Goods.
HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY.
WHOLESALE—31 and 33 South Canal, and 25 to 31 West Washington.
RETAIL—West Side, 328 & 330 West Madison-st.
RETAIL—South Side, 944 State-st., corner Twentieth.
Having purchased largely previous to the recent advance, we are prepared to sell Cotton Goods by the package, piece, or yard, at less than manufacturers' present prices.

HATS.

SILK HATS
DUNLAP STYLE,
JUST RECEIVED.
Also, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of Soft Felt Hats, of SPRING STYLES.
J. A. SMITH & CO., 513 Wabash-av.

DRESS HATS,
SILK and FELT,
In all the Latest SPRING PATTERNS.
BREWSTER, Hatter,
Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.,
State and Twentieth-sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL!
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.
Have removed to 14 & 16 Madison-st., near Wabash-av., where they are now opening a large and complete stock of
HOSIERY, GLOVES
NOTIONS,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
AND
Fancy Goods, &c.,
Which they offer to the Trade at low prices. Orders promptly and carefully filled.

REMOVAL.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES
REMOVED TO
65 West Washington-st
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

South Side Office Removed to 931 Wabash-av. Hours, from 2 1-2 to 5 p. m.
DR. J. B. WALKER,
OCULIST.
West Side Office, 328 West Madison-st. From 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

CLOTHING.

Fine Assortment
SPRING OVERCOATS
EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.
45 & 47 West Madison-st.
376 State-st.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION
Fire and Burglar-Proof
SAFES,
Vault Doors & Bank Vaults.
HERRING & CO.
FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

TABLE SAUCE.

HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
The Best Sauce and Relish made in any part of the world,
FOR FAMILY USE.
To be had of all first-class grocers.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE,
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
Carrying the Mails between Europe and America. Steam twice a week between New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, and Scandinavian, German, and other European Ports.
Through Tickets between all the principal cities in the United States and Europe.
Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Address
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
89 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Agency.
GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 10 Eldridge-court.
BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 35 W. Washington-st.

FIRE & MARINE
INSURANCE AGENCY.
Risks taken in the following Reliable Companies:

MANUFACTURERS'
INSURANCE COMP'Y, of Boston,
ORGANIZED 1822.
Assets after paying all losses, including those of the Chicago Fire, $1,150,000.

HOME
INS. COMP'Y, of Columbus, O.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL
INS. COM'Y, of Milwaukee.

HOFFMAN
FIRE INS. COM'Y, of New York.

STATE
INSURANCE CO., of Missouri.

Insurance on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, or on the OCEAN, taken at fair rates.
GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,
OFFICES,
Nos. 10 Eldridge-court and 35 W. Washington-st.

North Missouri
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMP'Y,
OF
MACON, MO.
Assets - - $645,417.91
The attention of our patrons and the PUBLIC is CALLED to the following letter, which speaks for itself.

Chicago, Feb. 15, 1872.
H. S. TIFFANY & CO., No. 111 Washington-st., Chicago:
GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in returning our thanks to you, and through you to the North Missouri Insurance Company of Macon, Mo., for the prompt manner in which you paid our losses, occasioned by the fire yesterday (the 14th inst). While acknowledging the receipt of the entire amount for which we were insured, we assure you that never, in our knowledge, has any Company adjusted and paid its losses so promptly.
JACOBOWSKY & STEIN,
Late No. 155 West Madison-st.
SIMON POWELL.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS, Prest.
A. LARRABEE, Secretary.
H. S. TIFFANY & CO.,
AGENTS,
111 W. Washington-st.,
CHICAGO.

ADJUSTED CLAIMS AGAINST THE
CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO.
Bought. Also, COUNTY ORDERS wanted, by CITIZENS' BANK, 167 West Madison-st.

INSURANCE.

PUTNAM FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford
CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford.
OFFICE: Room 3, No. 39 West Madison-st.
These Companies are now paying, in accordance with the compromise agreement accepted by the creditors. All parties having UNSETTLED CLAIMS are requested to call immediately for adjustment and settlement.
JOHN A. FRANCIS.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

BRICK.
Full-sized red and white Brick for immediate delivery. Samples can be seen at office.
J. W. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIVEN AWAY!
The humorous satirical poem, entitled
"Nancy Blake Letters to a Western Cousin,"
Are given away by the
GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,
114 West Washington-st., Chicago.

NOTICE.
TO FARMERS, who come into the city with small lots of fresh butter and eggs, will find ready sale, at good prices, at VINTON'S Restaurant, 33 West Washington-st.

THE POLYSCOPE.
This new and wonderful optical instrument, an infinite source of delight for the home circle, is now ready at COBB'S LIBRARY, 471 Wabash-av.

EYE AND EAR.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. HENRY OLIN, an Oculist and Aurist of great experience, thoroughly skilled as a specialist in diseases of the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT,
has all the modern appliances for the relief of the deaf and blind. Sufferers from these diseases will now have an opportunity for getting cured of their long-tried afflictions, if timely application be made. The largest stock of artificial eyes in the West. Rooms 369 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

BANKING.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Saunders, Hardenbergh & King,
112 and 114 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
FEBRUARY 1, 1872.
ALVIN SAUNDERS (ex-Governor Nebraska), President State Bank, Nebraska.
JOHN A. HARDENBERGH.
RICHARD W. KING, member of New York Stock Exchange.
WE HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under above style, for the purpose of transacting a
General Banking Business.
LOANS NEGOTIATED and ADVANCES MADE. GOVERNMENT, STATE, CITY, COUNTY, and RAILROAD BONDS, STOCKS, and GOLD, bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to sight drafts.
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NEW YORK, - - - - 24 Pine-st.
CHICAGO, - 164 Twenty-second-st.
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Grosse Bockenheimer strasse, 30.
Having now established our own house in Germany, with unsurpassed connections throughout Europe, we shall make a leading specialty of the negotiation of first-class
LARGE LOANS.
Terms upon application.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWELVE MUSIC BOOKS
WHICH CONSTITUTE A
COMPLETE MUSICAL LIBRARY
1,200 or more Songs and Pieces for Pianoforte or Reed Organ. Worth from $300 to $400. Sold in book form for $30.00!!
THE MUSICAL TREASURE. Vocal and Instrumental. The most recent work. Very popular.
THE SILVER CHORD. Vocal. Large number of the best songs.
GEMS OF GERMAN SONG. Vocal. The very best Songs of Deutschland.
GEMS OF SACRED SONG. Vocal. A choice collection.
GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG. Vocal. Selected from a large number. The best.
WREATH OF GEMS. Vocal. Popular Songs. More recent than Silver Chord.
OPERATIC PEARLS. Vocal. Comprises most of the favorites of Standard Operas.
SHOWER OF PEARLS. Vocal. Completely filled with the best Duets.
PIANIST'S ALBUM. Instrumental. In the same as Home Circle, Vol. 3.
PIANOFORTE GEMS. Instrumental. In the same as Home Circle, Vol. 4.
HOME CIRCLE. Vols. 1 and 2. Instrumental.
These fine books gave a name to the whole set which is often called "The Home Circle Series," all the books being of uniform binding and size, and filled, not with the most difficult or the most severely classical music, but with that which is genial, bright, popular, and fitted for the entertainment of the happy "circle" at home.
Price of each book, $2.50 in Boards; $3.00 in Cloth, and Full Gilt, $4.00.
Sent, post-paid, for the above prices.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

5 SPECIALTIES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Fisk, Clark & Flagg's celebrated Specialties are for sale by all first-class dealers in this city.
True Fit Shirts.
Patent Pantaloon Drawers.
Russian Braces.
Laporte's Kid Gloves.
New Style of Neck Dress.
N. B.—Five novelties just out. Dover Cloth Shirts and Shirtings, Samson Braces, Patent Pantaloon Drawers (red stamp), Laporte's Cable Kid Gloves, and the Regent Street Scarf.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
860 Broadway, New York.

MINERAL SPRING WATER.

DUNBAR'S
Wonderful Discovery
BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER
Of Waukesha, Wis.
Acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, restored to health by its use in six weeks.
J. W. MILLS, General Agent for State of Illinois, Wholesale and retail supply Depot,
730 WABASH-AV., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES WANTED.
I can find purchasers for a number of good two-story and basement brick or marble-front houses, situated east of Union Park and north of Van Buren-st., at prices ranging from six to fifteen thousand dollars. Owners of this class of property desiring to sell are invited to call on
W. J. ONAHAN,
58 Central Union Block,
N. W. cor. Madison and Market-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.
The south half of Block 87, School Section (known as the Old Bridewell grounds), together with the 7? feet lying north of the same, being about 271 feet front on Fifth-av., northwest corner of Polk-st., and running back to the river.
Bids will be received by the undersigned until Monday noon, Feb. 19, 1872, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon.
Terms, canal time, with interest at 7 per cent.
GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller.
Chicago, Jan. 26, 1872.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
Special Relief Committee, Standard Hall, Feb. 14, 1872.
No further applications for Sewing Machines will be received by this Committee.
E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

NOTICE.
We have removed our office to Room 38, Central Union Block, cor. Market and Madison-sts, entrance on Market-st.
MORSE, LOOMIS & CO.

THE INTEREST OF R. S. WALLACE
In our firm ceases from this date. He retires for the purpose of establishing a Commission House in St. Louis, under firm name of Wallace & Co. We recommend him to the favorable consideration of our customers doing business in that city. WALLACE & HENDERSON. Chicago, Feb. 5, 1872.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Mich. Central & Great Western Railway. [illegible]
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. [illegible]
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. [illegible]
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago. [illegible]

IRON BEDSTEADS.

IRON BEDSTEADS.
Chicago Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, southwest corner Van Buren and Desplaines-sts., are now ready to fill all orders for institutions, hotels, &c. Patent Bedsteads manufactured for hotels, colleges and private houses. Folding Bedsteads. Dealers liberally dealt with. Orders promptly attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
WACHTEL GERMAN OPERA.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons holding tickets No. 2, will be good for POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU; No. 3 will be good for LES HUGUENOTS and letter M, will be good for MARTHA MATINEE.
The public are respectfully informed that on account of Mr. Wachtel's hoarseness there was no Opera last Wednesday, Friday, and NO MATINEE TO-DAY, and in order not to disappoint entirely the music lovers of Chicago, and the vicinity, in hearing Mr. WACHTEL in his great impersonations, he postponed his visit to Milwaukee, and will remain here next week. The Operas will be produced as follows:
Monday, Feb. 19—POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.
Wednesday, Feb. 21—LES HUGUENOTS.
Friday—FAREWELL NIGHT.
Saturday—MARTHA MATINEE.
Prices as usual for reserved seats. Admission, $2. Family Circle, $1.
Seats for any of the above nights and the matinee can be secured at the Globe Theatre.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
HEAR
THE WITTIEST AND WISEST AMERICAN!
THE PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHER!
THE EMERSONIAN PUNCH!
THE SAGE HUMORIST!
THE FUNNY
"JOSH BILLINGS,"
In his great characteristic lecture,
NEXT MONDAY EVENING.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st., and on the West Side at Streh's drug store.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's MINSTRELS. | EAST LYNNE IN BLACK. Every Evening. Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock—EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT!
By all the members of the
GRAND GERMAN OPERA
Carl Rosa and A. Neuendorff, Directors. D. De Vivo, Business Manager.
Including Mme. LICHTMAY, Miss CANISSA, Mlle. DEGEBELE, Miss KRAUSE, Messrs. JOSEPH HERMANNS, VIERLING, FRANOSCH, etc., etc., and Mr. SCHULTZ, Tenor of Chicago, who has been engaged for the occasion. Grand Chorus and Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Neuendorff. The programme will be advertised in to-morrow's papers. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; gallery, 50 cents. Seats can be secured to-day at the Globe Theatre, from 9 a. m.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Union Park Congregational Church.
HEAR
"DANIEL O'CONNELL,"
THE GREATEST AMERICAN LECTURE,
BY
Wendell Phillips,
The most Polished Lecturer and Eloquent Orator on the American Platform.
NEXT TUESDAY EVENING.
Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c. For sale at Horton's Library, 339 West Lake-st.; West Side Library, 262 West Madison-st. and at Streh's drug store, 50 West Madison-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Last three performances of
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.
Friday night and Saturday Matinee, the MENDICANT.
SATURDAY NIGHT—OLIVER TWIST.
Monday night, first appearance of
J. K. EMMET - - AS - - FRITZ.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY AT THE GLOBE.
Saturday Evening, Feb. 17, benefit of
T. G. RIGGS.
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.
Handy Andy, and Irish Emigrant.
Grand German Concert Sunday Night by the Wachtel Opera Company.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
AT AUCTION.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
Household Furniture,
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Hat Trees, Office Desks, Wardrobes, Rockers, Lounges, Mirrors, Oil Cloth Carpets, Shades, and Show Cases,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 17, at 9½ o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.
(Both carriage and draft), Mules, Harness, Lap Robes, Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, &c., every TUESDAY and SATURDAY of each week at 421 State-st.
O. BRIGGS.
Money advanced on all kinds of goods. Good stabling for sale horses.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

W. J. ONAHAN,
Real Estate Agent.
OFFICE,
58 Central Union Block, N. W. cor. Madison and Market-sts., Chicago.
Taxes adjusted on burnt property; insurance effected in reliable companies; the payment of taxes attended to. Houses and lots in all parts of the city for sale.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS.
THAYER & TOBEY
Furniture Co.,
86, 88, 90 and 92 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

PROPOSALS.

Army Supplies.
OFFICE CHIEF C. S., DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 5, 1872.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., March 6, 1872, for furnishing the Subsistence Department United States Army, at Fort Leavenworth, with the following-named articles:
New Bacon, clear sides, winter cured, in new gunnies.
XXX Flour, from Fall wheat, in square single and double sacks, containing 100 pounds net each.
Beans, Rice, and salt, in barrels well coopered, and in square double sacks, containing 100 pounds net.
Green Rio Coffee, in original sacks and in square double sacks, containing 100 pounds net.
Brown Sugar, equal to Stewart's "C," in barrels and in square double sacks, containing 100 pounds net.
Vinegar of 36 and 65 grains strength, in barrels and half-barrels, full iron-hooped and painted.
Adamantine Candles and Extra Family Soap, in boxes well strapped with iron or hickory.
Choice Family Flour, from fall wheat, in square single and double sacks, containing 100 pounds net each, and in barrels, full head lined.
Bidders will state what quantity of each article bid for they will furnish, and when they will deliver the same, as well as the kind of packages.
Samples must be furnished of all the articles except bacon.
Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application to this office, as well as by the Purchasing Commissaries in St. Louis and Chicago.
M. R. MORGAN,
Major C. S., C. C. S., Dep't of Missouri.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Ira P. Bowen & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the firm name in settlement.
Feb. 15, 1872. IRA P. BOWEN. ASA WILLIAMS.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Ira P. Bowen & Co., for the transaction of a general crockery and glassware business, our present location being 311 South Canal-st.
GEORGE S. BOWEN.
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN.
IRA P. BOWEN.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership between R. G. Case and J. W. Savin, heretofore existing under the firm name of CASE & SAVIN, was dissolved on the first day of February, 1872, by mutual consent.
All debts due to the said partnership are to be received by the said R. G. Case, who hereby assumes the payment of all debts due by the said firm.
Feb. 14, 1872. R. G. CASE. J. W. SAVIN.

DISSOLUTION.
Messrs. Harris & Child, builders, &c., have this day dissolved the copartnership heretofore existing by mutual consent. Charles Child retires from the firm. Moses F. Harris, the remaining partner, assumes all liabilities, and will alone receive accounts.
MOSES F. HARRIS.
CHARLES CHILD.
Feb. 8, 1872.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. L. CANFIELD,
84 South Clinton-st.,
DEALER IN REAL ESTATE.
Dwelling houses, vacant lots, acre property, and suburban residences for sale.
Commercial and real estate paper purchased.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
2 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Exciting Time in the Ohio Legislature Over an Election Case.

Democratic Curses Openly Heaped Upon the Head of the Presiding Officer.

Present Session of the Nebraska Legislature Ignored by the Governor.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Wisconsin and Iowa Legislatures.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 16.—There was a terrible lively time in the Senate this afternoon. At the conclusion of a speech a motion was made to postpone the decision in the Kemp-Taylor contested election case until the first Wednesday in next March. Objection was made to this motion on the ground that it was out of order, the Senate having previously decided the question in the negative. Lieutenant Governor Mueller sustained this point of order. An appeal was taken, when objection was made to Kemp's voting on the question, as he was an interested party.

Senator Dougherty (Dem.) expressed a hope that Kemp would vote regardless of the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. Putnam (Dem.) offered a resolution declaring that Kemp had the right to vote on the motion to postpone.

The Chair then read the rule which declares that no Senator shall vote on any question in which he has an interest.

Mr. Putnam made a speech citing precedents, showing that Kemp had the right to vote, and declaring if Kemp was refused the right to vote it would be an act of gross usurpation.

Mr. Hart (Republican) spoke to show how this rule of the Senate was not to be violated, and quoted sections of the Constitution and rules to sustain his position.

Mr. Hart demanded the previous question, which was duly seconded.

The Chair again decided that Kemp could not vote on his own case.

Mr. Dougherty (Dem.) again appealed from the decision.

The Chair refused to entertain the appeal.

The Lieutenant Governor instructed the Clerk not to call Kemp's name.

The Senate was now in great confusion. The lobby and back aisles were filled with excited people, who, at this juncture, rushed up to the members' desks, and the Senate Chamber was more like a ward meeting than a Hall of Legislation.

Mr. Dougherty (Dem.) appealed.

At this Mr. Putnam, of Ross, (Dem.) then picked up his hat and shouting in a high key "If the President votes Dr. Kemp out of his seat before any action of the Senate in his case, then the Democrats had better get out of here." At this juncture several Senators seized their hats and followed to the bar of the chamber shouting as they passed out. As Putnam passed the bar he shouted, "The President has taken the reins of this Government to run it himself G—d d—n him to hell."

Senator Patrick (Dem.) terribly excited, screamed out: "Go to h—ll with your Senate."

All the Democratic Senators then left the Senate chamber, amid terrible confusion, with yells, oaths, and screams.

The Republican members remained and demanded a call of the Senate. After a little delay several Democratic members came into the Senate, when further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and it was found that twenty members were in the chamber.

The resolutions of the majority of the Election Committee, which proposed to admit the contestant for the seat, Mr. Taylor, were then taken up, and, after voting down an amendment, were agreed to.

At this time five Democratic Senators came into the chamber, but all of them, except Senator Wright, refused to vote, and this was recorded on the Journal.

Now the confusion began, and again the chamber was a perfect Babel. Visitors mixed with Senators, and acted like a first-class lunatic asylum out for a holiday. Men and boys stood on sofas and desks and vied with Senators in yells, curses, and confusion. During this confusion the Democratic Senators all came into the chamber, and moved to take a recess and adjourn.

A motion was now made by Senator Young (Republican) that Taylor be sworn in as Senator. A dozen Democratic members jumped to their feet, and in an excited manner denounced the motion as an outrage. During this confusion, almost deafening yells and exclamations of passion filled the hall, making a scene that is indescribable.

Mr. Taylor came forward and was sworn in as Senator from the Third District.

After this was done Senator Schiff (Dem.) jumped on a desk and denounced Lieutenant Governor Mueller as a knave and party-trickster, a disgrace to his position and to the German nation.

The Sergeant-at-Arms attempted to reach the place where Schiff was standing, but was held off by several Democratic Senators. Several other equally excited speeches were made, amid which the Senate took a recess until to-morrow.

After adjournment, the Democrats gathered in from the Speaker's desk, and made several speeches, touching the action of the day as outrageous and damnable. Senator Jenner (Dem.) hoped that all the Democrats would henceforth refuse to recognize Lieutenant-Governor Mueller.

So ended one of the most exciting contests ever seen inside the Senate Chamber of Ohio.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 16.—The Senate spent most of the session in Committee of the Whole. Considerable discussion was held on the Assembly bill making it unlawful for any person to buy, purchase, or receive in any store grain at any weight or measure other than the standard weight or measure of grain fixed by law, and any person violating shall be punishable by a fine of from $5 to $50. The bill was postponed to Wednesday. Two or three local bills were passed. It was voted to print the testimony taken before the Dells Investigating Committee.

In the Assembly last night, after my despatch was sent, more bills were introduced, including the following: To repeal the law creating the office of State Commissioner of Immigration; granting privileges to the members of the Legislature by making their certificates of election equivalent to a pass over all the railroads in the State; a memorial to Congress for the erection of a Custom House at Racine; for a lighthouse at the entrance of Sturgeon Bay. Some thirty bills were considered in Committee of the Whole.

To-day the resolution for final adjournment on the 5th of March was postponed a week. The resolution directing the Commissioners of School and University Lands to sell the stumpage of burned pine on the Sturgeon Bay Canal lands was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with a bill on the same subject. Resolutions were adopted instructing the Commissioners of School and University Lands to appoint a timber agent in Marathon County; of inquiry in regard to the expediency of selling timber on State lands overrun by fire; of inquiry as to the propriety of withdrawing State lands from market, and reappraising them; also, requesting Congress to pass a bill that when homestead entries are made by United States officers, soldiers, or sailors, such parties shall not be required to make the settlement and cultivation of the land for the full period of five years from the date of such entry before receiving their patents, but the patent shall be issued on proof of settlement and cultivation for such time as may, with the time of their service in the army or navy during the rebellion, equal five years. The resolution of thanks and approval of Miss Amelia Potts' lecture on Female Culture, on Wednesday evening, after some discussion, was laid on the table, on the ground that it was not specially addressed to the Legislature, and the expression of an opinion thereon was inappropriate.

A message was received from the Governor calling attention to the injury inflicted on Superior Harbor in the interest of Duluth, and suggesting a memorial to Congress on the subject. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Claims appropriating $120 to D. K. Tenney, for services in codifying the assessment law in 1869.

After considerable debate, the Assembly tabled the Senate joint resolution for a Committee to further investigate the alleged bribery and corruption in connection with the Chippewa Dells Dam bill.

Both Houses meet to-morrow.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Feb. 16.—In the Senate petitions were presented protesting against any change in the law relative to entering satisfaction of mortgages, for the abolishment of the office of County Superintendent, the asking for the repeal of the law creating Circuit Courts, and the restoration of the law for the settlement of the estates of deceased persons and estates of minors that was in force prior to the organization of said Courts.

A bill was introduced to protect purchasers of patent rights, patentees, and proprietary articles.

A joint resolution was adopted appointing an agent to prosecute to final decision the claim of this State for the 5 per cent due from the United States upon the land in this State, disposed of under military warrants issued to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates in the late Mexican war.

The Senate passed the House bill amending the law for encouraging the growth of hedges, shade, and fruit trees, so as to exempt from taxation those planted along highways for a distance not exceeding one-quarter of a mile.

In the House a remonstrance was presented from the citizens of Grinnell in reference to the passage of a law on the subject of illuminating fluids.

Bills were introduced to regulate conditional sales of personal property; to abolish the offices of Adjutant General and Paymaster General, and to appoint a Military Secretary to perform said duties; empowering cemetery associations to appropriate private property for cemetery purposes.

A substitute for the bill in reference to the discharge of firearms in any enclosure makes it a criminal offence to discharge firearms in any enclosure containing stock, or in an adjacent field or fields to such stock. It provides that any offender in such regard shall be liable to arrest, without warrant, and punished according to the amount of damage done.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 16.—The House debated the majority Apportionment bill nearly all day. The discussion was sharp, more personal than any other during the session. A very bitter feeling was exhibited. Just as the roll was to be called on the passage of the bill, the leader of the majority moved to postpone further proceedings until next Wednesday, which was carried. The majority now think a mistake was made, and the surmises as to the cause of the change in the programme made by the leader of the majority are numerous, but all are in the dark. The minority are now hopeful of carrying their bill.

The appropriations which have been passed, and those recommended to be passed, amount to about $493,000.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Feb. 16.—The Nebraska Legislature met this afternoon with a quorum in both Houses. A Committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor and ask if he had anything to communicate. He refused to recognize them or communicate with the Legislature. The galleries were cleared, and both Houses met in joint secret session.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The California Assembly, Republican, by a vote of 54 to 17, has passed a resolution asking Congress to permit the levying of a special mining-tax on Chinese.

The Senate, Democratic, has passed the same to engrossment.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The New York City Charter was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 57 to 53.

NEW YORK.

Great Embarrassment Caused to Merchants by the Freight Blockade.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RAILROAD FREIGHT-BLOCKADE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—It is estimated that property to the amount of $500,000,000 is now locked, awaiting transportation, at various points on the canal, river, and railroad lines of communication. Nothing but the resumption of navigation can afford relief to the railroad freight-blockade. Commodities and produce will then begin to flow to their destination. Merchants proclaim that the spring trade, though it may come late, will be marked by unprecedented activity and prosperity, unless some unexpected contingencies of finances and politics in Europe and the United States occur to blast the hopeful prospects of the future. Stocks of goods in the interior were never lower, and farmers and planters in the West and South are in pressing need of nearly all kinds of household goods and farming utensils.

LIQUOR FRAUDS.

It appears that for some time past importers of foreign liquors have been complaining they were undersold by unknown parties on goods which could not have passed into the market except through their own hands. These transactions seemed inexplicable, until, finally, facts explaining the mystery have come to light. This is the way the thing is managed: Jones buys from an importer out of bond, say, a lot of some favorably-known brand of brandy which may be worth, say, $6.00 a gallon in the market. He takes the brandy home, takes one-half of the liquor out of the casks and fills them up with alcohol worth $1 a gallon. Every two gallons of this mixture now cost him $7, or $3.50 each gallon. Now there are a number of bonded warehouses here connected with adjoining free warehouses. To one of these warehouses Jones conveys his adulterated brandy for storage. He then goes and sells, say, for instance "Hennessy 1860" brandy, worth about $6 gold a gallon, and which, in its mixed condition but in Hennessy cask, cost him $3.50 a gallon, for $5.75 a gallon, thus underselling the importer, whose profits probably do not exceed from 5 to 7½ per cent, and making a profit on his worthless brandy of $2.25 a gallon. Smith buys the goods, being assured that the brandy is in bond, and not caring to inquire into the reasons which induce Jones to sell the brandy below the market figure. Jones now gives Smith a delivery order for the goods on C, who is bonded warehouseman. C occupies bonded warehouses, say, at Nos. 402, 404, 406, 408, and 410 X street, but Smith ignores that No. 412 X street, is also occupied by C., and that No. 412 is not a bonded but a free warehouse. Smith sends his carman with the order to C., who is known to him as a bonded warehouseman. The goods are delivered, and, if Smith has any misgivings, he may, perhaps, ask the carman, who is deceived also whether the casks came out of a bonded warehouse, and receives a positive answer in the affirmative.

MONEY.

The difficulty in the land telegraph lines still interferes with the receipt of commercial advices from London, and prevents the latter having any influence on the money market here. The money market has been influenced by the apprehension of a lock-up of legal tenders and of an artificial stringency. Rates on call have been particularly affected, and have ranged at 5@6 per cent for stock-brokers, and about the same for the majority of the dealers in Government bonds. It is reported that applications are being made to the principal lenders for large contracts on time, and also that considerable amounts of loanable funds have been withheld from the market for nearly a fortnight past. It is thought that the present stringency cannot long be kept up, as the rates will soon go down under the supply of money attracted here from the interior for investment. Prime commercial paper is quoted at 7@8 per cent, while exceptionally good acceptances pass at 7@7½ per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

are a fraction lower than yesterday, but the market closed up steady.

GOLD

was dull to-day, and the sales were mostly at 110⅛@110⅜, closing at the former quotation. The rates paid for carrying gold have been 3, 4, 4½, 5, and 6 per cent.

THE STOCK MARKET.

A feverish feeling is noticeable in stocks, and the market is lower than yesterday. Union Pacific and Western Union have attracted the principal interest, and fluctuated from ¼ to 1½ per cent. The dealings in other stocks were small, though railroads and miscellaneous shares are rather more lively than yesterday, but the general market is irregular. Pacific Mail advanced under the influence of the report of an increased subsidy from Washington. Several large lots of Hannibal & St. Joseph common stock were brought in under the rule.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The rates for foreign exchange are steady, and it is quoted at 109¼@109½ for sixty days' prime sterling, and 110@110¼ for choice sight bills of the same grade. A somewhat heavier tone is apparent, however, and, owing to the continuation of the Bank of England rate of discount, sales are made at concessions.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour is active, and a shade firmer for the high and medium grades, while low grades are strong and unchanged in price. The wheat market is steadier, but there is not much demand for shipping, owing to the absence of Liverpool prices. The inquiry is mainly for milling, and in small lots. Corn is affected by the firmness of freights, and is fairly active but easier.

[To the Associated Press.]

SMUGGLED GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—On Tuesday W. J. Pollock was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $20,000 for alleged smuggling operations in linen and jute goods. Some time past large shipments of these goods have been received in this city, and suspicion being awakened by the low prices at which they were sold, an investigation was made, which resulted in the discovery of enormous frauds. The amount has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it will reach many thousands of dollars. The perpetration of the fraud was effected by means of false marks and brands at the Custom House, whereby the identity of the goods was destroyed and the Custom House officials misled.

A GLEAM OF HOPE FOR THE RING.

The indicted Ringites are greatly interested in the issue raised in the Stokes case as to the regularity of the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury that indicted him. If Stokes secures the setting aside of his indictment, it will establish a precedent for those indicted by the Grand Jury of General Sessions, which is considered as an anti-Ring jury, as the empanelling of both juries was alike on this account. It is said that John Graham, though battling for Stokes, is really seeking to save Tweed.

O'GORMAN.

Richard O'Gorman has been re-elected President of the Board of Commissioners of Immigration.

THE SILK INTEREST.

A large number of silk manufacturers held a meeting in this city yesterday, at which it was decided to petition Congress against a reduction of the tariff on silk.

DEATH OF MRS. ASTOR.

Mrs. William B. Astor died yesterday.

THE ERIE MANAGEMENT.

Thomas G. Shearman, the Erie lawyer, in his address at Albany opposing the repeal of the Erie Directors' Classification bill, makes charges against Attorney General Barlow, accusing him, among other things, with being interested as a private counsel for the Receivers, who seek a repeal of the bill. Matthew Hale, in advocating the passage of the bill, showed that while the Erie management have in the past trebled their capital, the income of the road has been almost wholly wiped out.

STOKES.

Owing to the absence of jurors, the Stokes case stands adjourned to Monday.

A CHALLENGE.

Ellis Ward challenges any oarsman of this country for $1,000, single scull race for the championship.

THE CAR-HOOK MURDER.

The Supreme Court denies the application for a new trial for Foster, the car-hook murderer. His case is to be carried to the Court of Appeals.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS.

The Legislative investigation into the affairs of the City Chamberlain's office shows the expenditures of the city and county for the past eleven years to have been $[illegible]. The sessions of the Judiciary Committee of the State Senate for the investigation of the charges against the Judges here has been postponed till Monday.

MRS. HORACE GREELEY

has recovered from her supposed incurable complaint, and will soon return to America.

ALUMNI DINNER.

At the annual dinner of the Harvard Alumni next Wednesday, President Eliot and other distinguished sons of Harvard will be present.

VANDERBILT ILL.

Commodore Vanderbilt is reported to be ill.

THE WIDOW FARRAGUT.

The widow of Admiral Farragut leads the Ladies' Association to promote the health and comfort of the sick in hospitals.

COLORED MEN'S MEETING.

A meeting of colored citizens will be held on Monday evening, to elect delegates to the National Convention of colored men at New Orleans, April 10.

OVERCHARGES.

It appears that the Russian fleet, when here, were charged $10 per day for wharfage in Brooklyn, when the legal fee is only $26.

THE UNION SQUARE BANK

pays a dividend of 50 per cent on and after to-morrow.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts for the week at all ports, 89,051 bales; corresponding week last year, 138,687 bales. Total since Sept. 1, 2,106,872 bales; last year, 2,494,086 bales. Exports for the week, 65,953 bales; last year, 78,769 bales. Since Sept. 1, 1,143,765 bales; last year 1,486,790 bales. Stock, 601,624 bales; last year, 713,[illegible] bales. At interior towns, 90,425 bales; against 128,839 bales last year. At Liverpool, 535,000 bales, against 750,000 bales. American. Afloat for England, 203,000 bales against 295,000 bales.

Major McLaughlin, champion of America, has challenged Wright Jamieson, the English champion, or any other in the world, to wrestle for $5,000, give or take $250 as expenses.

THE FREE STATE WAR IN KANSAS.

The Truth of History.

From the Leavenworth Times, Feb. 8.

I read sometime ago, in the *Ledger*, an article from the Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, in which I learned that the first Massachusetts party, (and, I was led to believe, the first Free State Settlers of Kansas), headed by Pomeroy, arrived at Lawrence, Sept. 15, 1854. I read in the *Kansas Magazine*, of February, Hinton's article, "South Carolina Flanked,"—a glowing account of the second Massachusetts party's trip through Iowa, and their triumphant crossing of the border, Aug. 3, 1854.

I came to Kansas in June, 1854, and settled on the California road, above Lawrence, now known as the "Spicer Farm." Judge J. A. Wakefield, B. W. Miller, Roff, Stearns, Yates, and White settled there about the same time. Our first "Squatter's" meeting of Free State men took place at "Miller's Spring," July 12, 1854; and at that meeting we won our first triumph over the slave power in Kansas, and Free State men got their first foothold in Kansas.

The first party of Eastern emigrants reached us Aug. 1, 1854. This party numbered among its members D. R. Anthony, S. F. Toppman, Old Man Archibald, and "Dr. John Doy, M. D." I again came up the river on the steamboat Polar Star, in the spring of 1856. The last boat up before us had been stopped at Lexington, and robbed of one hundred Sharp rifles, minus the slides, which had been sent up by stage. Our party numbered 150. We started from Cleveland, Ohio, and we constantly augmented until we reached Cincinnati, Ohio. At St. Louis fifty Rhode Islanders joined us. Our starting and destination was in all the papers. At St. Louis we learned of the excitement at Lexington, and the stopping of the boat and the capturing of the arms; this, however, was known only to two of our party. It was telegraphed from St. Louis to Lexington that the "Notorious S. N. Wood and party were on the Polar Star, armed with Sharp's rifles." When the Captain told me this, I assured him that we had no Sharp's rifles, but U. S. rifles, borrowed from Ohio, and that we should defend our property at all hazards.

At Lexington at least 500 men rushed to the levee, and in a moment deck and cabin were full. I had sent a half a dozen well armed men below, and cautioned our men to keep quiet and cool; pick a man, and, on a given signal, be sure of a man each.

Once in the cabin, "Where is Wood?" greeted me on all sides. Stepping on to a table, I said, "I am S. N. Wood, what do you want?" at the same time I blew on a police whistle, which could be heard all over the boat, and put every man on his guard; it was not "the signal."

The crowd demanded to know if we had any Sharp's rifles. If ever cool in my life, I was then. I said it does not matter; you have 100 navies, but do not know how to use them." I asked them to bring them down and let us learn them how to use them. They invited us up town and said they would learn us. I told them we had not time. I asked them if it was true that when they captured the guns they said, "I wonder how the Yankees shoot the d—d things; but s'pose it's all right when we get used to them." I tried to beat them in jokes and in sarcasm, and at the same time prevent an attack. The moment was critical. I felt that a wrong word or accident—one wrong move—would have sacrificed a hundred lives; but our men behaved nobly; the ruffians had stopped to talk and were beaten. Our party did not realize their danger then; I did not myself until I read the hair-breadth escapes of others. I only knew we had started to Kansas, and believed the Missouri River to be a great national highway, and we had decided to travel that route.

The next party that followed us was stopped at Lexington and turned back. This must have been the Cutler party. I write this in part, to correct the "truth of history" in part, to show that the first contest with the slave power in Kansas was before anybody got here from New England. That, though New Englanders were stopped and robbed at Lexington, and Chicago men driven back, yet the "Buckeyes" came on up the river. Yours, &c., S. N. WOOD.

PISCICULTURE.

Bass vs. Trout—Letter from Seth Green, and Reply by George Dawson.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 4.

FRIEND D.: We all do mean things enough without being accused of mean things that we have not done. Your answer about putting black bass in Rackett Lake does not read that I put pickerel in the Lakes, but most people read it that I did. Now, George, I never have put pickerel in any lake, nor would I do it for any one, although we have many waters where they might be put with profit, for many think a great deal of them. There is a very small percentage of our American people that can cast a fly for trout, and a great many of them are fond of fishing, and how many times would you or I, or any other follow, like a bite from almost any kind of fish, after casting and casting, and no bite; and my opinion now is that the most that fly fishermen have to fear from the black bass is that they will get their rods broke if they get hold of one of them, unless they manage them better than nine out of ten manage large game fish. George, I expected a shot from you, but I am not a friend to the pickerel in any waters where other fish will thrive. Yours,

SETH GREEN.

Only men too stupid to make good anglers could have inferred from our article of last week that we accused Seth Green of having placed pickerel in our northern lakes. That piece of vandalism attaches to others. But we did arraign him for having planted black bass in those waters,—a piece of folly quite as wicked and less excusable, because done by a gentleman having full knowledge of the predatory and voracious habits of the fish.

Mr. Green says: "I never put pickerel in any lake, nor would I do it for any one." He has, we presume, two reasons for this,—their comparative worthlessness and their destructive habits. But while bass are a better fish, and next to salmon and trout more "gamy" than any other, they are equally predatory and destructive, and should never be planted in trout waters. Trout and black bass cannot live together, and are never found together (for any length of time) and never will be. Whenever the experiment has been tried, so far as we have any knowledge, the trout have disappeared. There are natural reasons for this, connected with the habits of the two fish, which we have no time to discuss to-day, but may do so hereafter. It is enough to state the fact, of which Mr. Green and the Fishery Commissioners cannot be ignorant; or, if they are, it is high time they were enlightened; or, if the policy they seem to have inaugurated is continued, the grandest trout waters in the world will very soon be depopulated.

We have no quarrel with bass. We know their good qualities. Next to trout they are the best "game" fish in fresh water, and, in this season, take the fly with becoming gusto. But they will live and thrive in waters where trout will die. It is not, therefore, necessary to bring them together. Let us have an abundance of bass, by all means. But let us have this abundance without invading the waters adapted to trout. When we want a few days sport with bass, we know where to "go for them." And so of trout. But, if they are brought together, very soon there will be no trout to "go for."

It is quite evident that Mr. Green had some misgivings about the propriety of planting bass in these trout waters of the north woods. Otherwise he would not have "expected a shot" from us or from any one. We said what we did "more in sorrow than in anger." We were willing to believe that the thing was done thoughtlessly, and that the Commissioners and Mr. Green only required to have their attention called to the folly of what they had done to prevent its repetition. But the tone of Mr. Green's note justies the fear that what has been begun may be continued, as he says that "the most that fly fishermen have to fear from the black bass is that they will get their rods broke if they get hold of one of them." This is not the "most" by any means. The "fear" is, and the fact is, not that those who are fishing will have their rods broken by the superior muscle of the bass, but that there will be very soon no trout to fish for where bass have been planted. It is to that we object, and against that we protest in the name, not merely of every angler in the State, but in behalf of the people and common sense.

A Determined Suicide.

On Tuesday a man named James Mitchell, a freight conductor on the Boston & Albany Railroad, residing at East Albany, went to Albany to make some purchases, and, while thus engaged, dropped into a saloon on Hudson street, where he had a difficulty and was thrown into the street. An officer arrested him, and put him in a cell. Shortly after a police Sergeant saw that Mitchell had twisted a rope out of his suspenders and, fastening it to the bars of the door, was endeavoring to strangle himself. This was taken away from him, and he was left alone. In about ten minutes the Sergeant visited his cell again, and found that Mitchell had taken his pocket and neck handkerchiefs and, fashioning a rope of them, had tied one end to the bars, and was again trying to terminate his existence. This was taken away, his person searched, and everything that a rope could be formed of taken from him. Everything was quiet for a short time, when the occupant of the adjoining cell called out, and this time it was found that Mitchell had torn up his shirt and drawers and made a rope, with which he had again suspended himself from the bars. The Sergeant then procured a strong rope, with which he bound the man's hands behind him, in such a manner that it would seem impossible for him to free himself, and was again left alone. Again the Sergeant proceeded to the cell, and found Mitchell suspended from the bars, this time black in the face and gasping for breath, but evidently determined to die. He was cut down, and on being brought to, was manacled, which prevented any further attempt at destruction. Next morning he was discharged and proceeded home. The reason he gave for his desire to end his life was that he was disgraced by being locked up and would lose his place.

WORKS OF ART DISCOVERED IN CYPRUS.

Greek Dissatisfaction at Their Exportation.

Much attention has lately been drawn to some important discoveries made in the Island of Cyprus by a foreign-born American citizen. It will be seen from an article which we translate from a Greek journal published in Turkey, the *Neologos*, that the Christian subjects of the Sultan bitterly regret the removal from their country of so many valuable historical and antiquarian remains. The Greeks in Turkey are even now as little able to prevent the depredations of foreign collectors as were their fathers in the time of Lord Elgin. It appears, however, that even the Turks are now awake to the importance of retaining the wealth of antiquities which the country may still possess, and that the Vizier has published an order restraining their exportation. It need not be remarked that the story about the American Government having made an offer for the purchase of the collection in question is untrue:

The Island of Cyprus, so lavishly endowed by nature, and judged worthy of old to be the seat of the mother of Cupid, contains in its bosom precious archæological memorials bearing witness to the different vicissitudes of the Island. What is beautiful never lacks possessors. Assyrians, Phœnicians, Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, and others, have all crossed over to this Island, and have left traces of their passage. The district hides within itself an entire museum, one which, if it ever sees the light as a whole, and is investigated by those who are skilled in antiquarian research, will illustrate many obscure parts of history. Not long since the Imperial Government of Turkey, seeing that, both on this Island and elsewhere in the Empire, many ancient relics were passing into foreign hands, while the East was being stripped of the most beautiful marks of its glory, resolved to put an end to the plunder of its antiquities, and by an order of the Vizier to this effect, shortened the long arms of the imitators of Elgin. But to return to the Island of Cyprus. Before the publication of the Vizier's order, to which reference has been made, a learned Italian residing at Larnaki, in Cyprus, M. Censola, who, having distinguished himself in the civil war in America, had become a naturalized American citizen, and is now Consul of the United States upon the Island, having expended, as we were informed, about 3,000 lire in making excavations, got together a large and curious collection of works of art, most of them in the tombs, of which at least 8,000 were uncovered, and in the Temple of Venus at Golgos. These works of art are as follows: 1,200 ancient Greek, Phœnician, and Roman vessels of glass; 4,000 Phœnician, Assyrian, Egyptian, and Greek vases; 1,400 Greek, Roman, and Byzantine lamps; 425 brazen utensils of all kinds, strigils, bowls, brooch-pins, &c.; 96 Phœnician, Greek, and Cypriote inscriptions; 204 stone statues of various sizes from the Temple of Venus; 709 stone heads from the same temple; 320 votive offerings, &c., from the same temple; 130 gold cylinders, canthari, &c. Since, as has been mentioned, the discovery of these works of art by M. Censola took place before the publication of the Vizier's order, and consequently they are his private property, the Imperial Government offered 6,000 lire for their purchase, which M. Censola declined. The French Government was in treaty for the collection when the outbreak of the war cut short the negotiations. The American Government outbid both, and has offered 10,000 lire.

The spectacle of such an auction sale of our treasures of the fine arts, and that under our own eyes, is a sad one; but we console ourselves with the hope that in future the commands of the Government will be faithfully observed, and that our works of art will no longer travel to distant lands; but that if anywhere in this classic land there is buried a diamond belonging to us it will be placed in a native casket, and will shed its radiance under the sun that saw the birth of and enlightened those great artists of our past history.

Enough to Bring the Dead to Life.

From the San Francisco Post.

Last Monday a Chinaman named Ah Och, who has been sick with typhoid fever for two weeks past, suddenly, to all appearances, died. The company to which he belonged sent a man to his residence on Jackson street, and he on his return received a permit to make a coffin for the dead man. He was to receive $35 for his trouble. Some of the deceased man's friends, however, not thinking he was really dead, sent for a Chinese doctor. The medical man soon came, and, in accordance with the custom of his country, heated an iron poker to a white heat and burnt the supposed dead man on the forehead and eyebrows; he also stabbed him in various portions of his body. This had the effect of arousing the sick man, who had only been in a trance. There is a coffin for sale on Jackson street at a very cheap figure.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—MULCHAHEY—In this city, on the 15th inst., by Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., Mr. John H. Lewis and Mrs. Hannah H. Mulchahey.

DIED.

HOLDSWORTH—In this city, Feb. 14, Hannah, wife of the late William Holdsworth, aged 52 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 61 William-st., Sunday, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock. Friends of the family and members of the Fort Dearborn Lodge, I. O. O. F., are invited to attend. By cars to Rosehill.

HUTCHINSON—Feb. 15, 1872, at 490 Burnside-st., Anna Irene, third daughter of Joseph and Anna Hutchinson, aged 2 years 1 month and 4 days.

DUNHAM—Feb. 11, at Downer's Grove, Ill., Chas. H. Dunham, aged 42 years.

JOHN—On Friday evening, of diphtheria, Georgie A., adopted son of James and Nellie J. John, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—UPPER FLOOR OF STORE 34 AND 36 South Canal-st. Apply to HENRY W. KING & CO.

TO RENT—SPACIOUS LOFT, 63 AND 65 SOUTH Canal-st., being 47x190 feet. Apply to FRANK BROS., 184 and 186 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES (NOW building) 20x90, 30x90, or 60x90, three stories and basement, marble front, plate-glass windows, on State-st., 50 feet from Van Buren; best location now in the city. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE ROOM ON FIRST floor, suitable for office. Apply at Room 11, 198 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW WAREHOUSE, 184 TO 190 East Washington-st., desirable for storage, wholesale business or manufacturing. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—A STORE, 40 FT. BY 80 FT., FOUR stories and basement, on Franklin-st., near Randolph, to be completed about June 1. Will build to suit tenant. Apply to J. WOODBRIDGE, 475 Wabash-av., Room 10.

TO RENT—AT 48 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST., A suite of three very nice new offices, together or separate. H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PART OF ONE OF THE BEST stores, 25x150, on Canal-st., between Madison and Washington-sts. Address Z 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PART OR WHOLE OF SPLENDID basement, 25x150, on Canal-st., between Washington and Madison, with or without office room above. Address Z 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FINE MANUFACTURING PROPerty in business centre of Cincinnati; brick building, 36x90 feet, 5 stories, well lighted; also, store adjoining, 20x110 feet. Rent only $1,000 for each. W. C. REYNOLDS, 176 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A BUILDING NEARLY completed, near Field, Letter & Co.'s new building; best location in the city for jobbing trade. Apply at once to BROWNSON BROS. & CO., 792 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STANDARD HALL, SUNDAY afternoons and evenings. Inquire at Box-office, from 12 to 12.

TO RENT—DOCK—114 FEET ADJOINING THE Star and Crescent Mill. Apply to F. BALL, east end Lake-st. bridge.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A MEMORANDUM BOOK, VALUABLE only to the owner. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Mrs. S. F. ORTON, 250 West Randolph-st.

LOST—A LIBERAL REWARD—A DEED BOX containing various papers. A. J. HAWHE, 45 Hubbard court.

LOST—IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO CAUGHT a runaway horse and buggy yesterday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, on Wabash-av., near Harrison-st., will return the same to owner, WM. McLAIN, 93 West Madison-st., he will receive a suitable reward.

LOST—FROM 112 TWELFTH-ST., ON THURSday afternoon, a coach dog, about nine months old, called "Leo;" white, with black spots, and had on a leather strap. A reward will be paid for information at the above place.

LOST—A GOLD FIGURED BAND BRACELET minus a chain, but places where one has been attached. Lost probably in Jefferson Park, on the evening of the 8th inst., in going from Monroe-st. on to Throop, thence to Tyler on Centre-av. Highly valued by the owner, being a gift from a deceased brother. Any one returning the same to 181 Centre-av. will receive a liberal reward.

LOST—$100 REWARD TO ANY ONE WHO WILL return the watch and chain lost from 28 Aberdeen-st. in January, to that place. Shall receive the above reward and no questions asked, or trouble made. Watch engraved, "owner's name, Christmas, 1868."

FOUND—A RUNAWAY HORSE AND BUGGY. Can be had by calling at 588 State-st, proving property and paying expenses.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE, CORner Van Buren and Halsted-sts.; first-class location for wholesale or retail store. JAS. T. YOUNG, 25 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AT A MODERATE PRICE, A HANDsomely furnished residence, with ample room, on Forty-seventh-st., near Kenwood Station. BOZET & ELLIS, 279 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TO A GOOD TENANT, A SMALL cottage of 6 rooms at $30 per month. Inquire at 139 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—OR SELL—ELEGANT MARBLE house, all modern improvements, splendidly located. $500 down, $50 monthly. S. & R. A. MEARS, 1126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR dwelling or business house, No. 446 South Clark-st. Apply to BURRELL & JONES, 448 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE AND barn, 8 rooms, No. 890 Wabash-av., now ready. Price, $1,000. HENRY & HILL, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TICKETS TO BOSTON, CHEAP, via M. C. R. R. Address S 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THREE OIL TANKS. Will hold between six and seven hundred gallons each. Must be sold immediately. FERGUSON BROS., corner West Jackson and Clinton sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A NEW INgrained carpet, not made up. Apply at 149 South Halsted-st. F. E. PIPER.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE OF THE FIRE LIMITS—Two miles inside city limits—Fifty very desirable residence lots, each 25x125 feet, on Western-av. and Diller-st., and between Fulton and Kinzie-sts., also, several fine corner lots on Fulton and Kinzie-sts. All this property is within two blocks of horse cars, and same distance from Hayes Public School. Several of above lots are improved, and neighborhood excellent. Three lots on Lowe-av., north of Douglas place (Thirty-fifth-st.) and east of Halsted-st., each 27x125 feet, at a great bargain. I have a fine lot on Wabash-av., just south of Thirty-first-st., east front, 25x150 feet, for sale at a bargain. ISAAC R. DILLER, northwest corner of Ada and Fulton-sts.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house on Indiana-av. just south of Sixteenth-st., $14,000.

A 2-story and basement marble front house, with furniture, on Indiana-av. near Eighteenth-st., $20,000.

A 2-story marble front house on Indiana-av. north of Thirteenth-st., $12,500.

2-story frame house No. 38 Twenty-sixth-st., with 30 feet of ground, $6,500.

3-story brick house on Twentieth-st. near Michigan-av., $12,000.

Two 3-story marble front houses on Wabash-av. north of Fourteenth-st., $23,000 each.

3-story and basement brick house, No. 972 Wabash-av. just south of Twentieth-st., $14,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON BURLING, ORchard and Halsted sts., West of Lincoln Park, at $600 and $900 each; ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, at 8 per cent. A large list of choice residence lots in all parts of the city can always be seen at our office. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—92X105 FEET, N. W. CORNER OF State and Washington-sts., one of the best business corners in the city. The owner prefers to sell, if it can be done before the 1st of April, otherwise he will build upon the lot. One of the best bargains in the city. Call and get price and terms. A bargain. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY—

53 ft on Wabash-av., 100 ft south of Van Buren-st.; $900 per foot.

53 ft. on Lake-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., $750 per foot.

45 ft. on Lake-st., about 100 ft. west of Wabash-av., $1,000 per foot.

54 ft. on Michigan-av., southwest corner of Van Buren-st., $500 per foot.

20 ft. on Michigan-av., north of Monroe-st., $1,000 per foot.

40 ft. on Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts., $45,000.

A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PLACE, CONTAINing every improvement; very desirable; east front; large lot; cheap; one-third down, balance five years' time. Inquire on premises, 908 Indiana-av., from 1 to 2:30 p. m.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

INDIANA-AV.—On a corner, two-story and basement marble front house, with Mansard roof, and furniture. Brick barn on lot, $20,000.

INDIANA-AV.—Near Twenty-first-st., two-story and brick basement house having all modern improvements, lot 26x170, $15,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Near Twenty-fifth-st., first class residence, lot 50x180, $24,000.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

EIGHTEENTH-ST.—No. 42 between Indiana and Prairie-avs., two-story and English basement brick house, all modern improvements, lot 22x100 ft.; can be had at a bargain.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Near Fourteenth st., 50x175 ft.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE LOTS ON THE new Boulevard, only four miles from the Court House. The highest ground in the city. Artesian well down; and in the immediate vicinity of the track of the new Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Dummy train will run every hour in the day. Call at my office and see plat, learn particulars, and take a free ride of 20 minutes and see for yourself. No payment asked in advance if you wish to build. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MORGAN AND SANGAmon-sts., in the Egan Garden Block. To purchasers who will build in accordance with improvements now upon the property, long time will be given and no money required down. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison-st.:

Lots 20 feet front on Franklin-st., near Madison, on five years' time.

3 lots, 20 feet front, on Wells st., near Madison. Easy terms.

A large list of lots on Canal, Clinton, and other streets, suitable for manufactories.

FOR SALE—A HOME FOR $2,000 CASH—A modern five room cottage, with basement, lot, barn, horse, buggy, harness, saddle, furniture, stoves, bedding, cabinet organ, oil paintings, fuel, family stores, and everything necessary to keep house, clean, and almost new. Insured, taxes paid, title perfect. Object, must have $2,000 down; balance, $2,150, at $30 per month. Call from 6 to 10 p. m., at 577 West Erie-st. BOOBIER.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts.:

COTTAGES.

Green-st.—Five nice cottages near Van Buren-st.

West Madison-st.—Nos. 369 and 371; deep lots.

Desplaines-st.—Northwest corner Taylor; 6 rooms.

Locomis-st.—Near Henry, good cottage; $2,200.

Twelfth-st.—No. 497; price $2,600.

FOR SALE—42x150 ON NORTH CLARK-ST,

24 feet on North Wells-st.

24 feet on Sedgwick-st., corner of White.

25 feet on Superior-st., corner of Kingsbury.

20x204 feet on Sedgwick-st.

25 feet on Lincoln-av.

24 feet on North Wells-st., opposite Lincoln Park. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PIECES FACING THE new Government building.

Dearborn-st. Extension—24 feet, a little south of Van Buren-st.

State-st.—25 feet near Van Buren-st., cheap.

Corner Third av. and Harrison-st.—48x100 feet.

A valuable Van Buren-st. corner, near LaSalle, 48x100 feet.

J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHEAP 99 YEAR'S LEASE, of a corner 100x100 feet, on Clark-st., near the new Government building, a fortune for somebody. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—20x120 FEET ON GREEN-ST., BEtween Washington and Madison. We will sell this property at a bargain if taken at once. A good 2-story 10-room house on it. Also, 20x130, No. 683 West Lake-st. We want an offer. This property will go low; must sell. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, WITH A COTTAGE, southeast corner of South Park-av. and Thirtieth-st. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF AN ELEGANT 4-STORY brick residence on South Side, near Twenty-fifth-st., having 4 years from May 1, 1872; 14 rooms; modern improvements; fine stable. Equal to $88 per month. A great bargain. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., 472 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CLARK-ST., NEAR GOVernment buildings, 20, 40, or 60 feet front by 103 feet deep, easy terms. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON SHELDON-ST., SOUTH OF West Washington-st., near Union Park, lot 25x180 ft. to 40 ft. alley; street paved; sewer, gas and water connections in, and assessments all paid. Apply to SETH FISH, 44 Sheldon-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE SWELL-FRONT three story and basement, with high cellar, marble-front dwelling, on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st.; at a bargain; with gas fixtures and some furniture, new and in first-class condition. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ABOUT THIRTY MORE OF THOSE beautiful lots just outside of the fire limits. Only $650 each for the lots on Wahpansh-av., and $550 each for the lots on Fontaine, Sutton, and Canal-sts. These lots are $100 cheaper than anything in the same neighborhood and will be sold on easy terms. They are northeast of the Stock Yards and very accessible. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON LOWE-AV., north of Douglas-place (Thirty-fifth-st.), and east of Halsted-st., each 27x128, at a great bargain.

FOR SALE—"CHEAP"—A STRIP OF LAND, 54x208 feet, on the northeast corner of Madison and Elizabeth-sts. Deed, also abstract of title saved from the fire. E. H. CUMMINGS, 663 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENty-fourth-st., a first-class residence, containing all modern improvements, with lot 75 by 168. Will be sold on easy terms of payment. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, NEW, all modern improvements, No. 67 Vincennes-av. Price $5,000, and encumbrance $4,000. Inquire at 232 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE FIRST CLASS three-story and basement houses on south side of Warren-av., between Robey and Hoyne-sts; possession May 1. Persons who want comfort, health, and convenience, rather than outside show, will find this house more desirable than any stone front. Heated by steam throughout. Brick barn. Price $11,000; on time to suit. GEO. SCOVILLE, 30 Clinton-st., or 260 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth-sts., and on Shurtleff and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON COTTAGE-PLACE, near Thirty-first-st., 25x120. Price $2,500 each. Terms, $600 cash, balance $500 per year. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,500—TEN GOOD LOTS worth $2,500. The whole together or will sell part. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 44x200 (BEING QUARTER OF an acre each) on Milwaukee and Armitage-avs., only $500 to $600 each. Easy terms. W. C. COLE, 756 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK LOTS, ONE block outside new fire limits; 5 years' credit given and cash advanced to build with; early application must be made to secure a lot on the above terms. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS IN ALL PARTS of the city, inside as well as outside fire limits, some as low as $300, on long time. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE OF FIRE LIMITS—LOW prices; easy terms. Lots on Taylor-st., near Southwestern-av., and on Reuben and other streets, near Milwaukee-av. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av. Office hours afternoon, 2 to 3.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE FOR GOOD inside property: Dairy, stock or grain farm, 300 acres, Chicago 52 miles on P., F. W. & C. R. R. Can be subdivided. Hobart is laid out on two sides of the farm. All fenced and improved; 4 dwelling houses; bank barn and 3-story cattle barn, 10 rods long; one-half mile river front; spring brook; two-thirds prairie, one-third loam and timber; all dry, arable land; milk shipped daily; largest and best improvements in county. J. G. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BRICK BUILDING, with cottage house adjoining, suitable for a hotel in a live town at junction of railroad, on the Illinois Central Railroad. Will sell low for cash. Inquire at 34 South Canal-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—AT KALAMA, THE NORTHERN Pacific R. R. terminus, on the Columbia, 1 1-2 mile from wharves, machine shops, and depot, 40 acres timber, in 5-acre lots at $30 per acre; 3 miles from terminus, adjoining Olympia, Puget Sound, 5 acre lots, $20 per acre. Soil rich; title U. S. patent to me. A. G. COOK, Dist. Atty., Vancouver, Clarke Co., Washington Territory.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, IN THE TOWN of Wheaton, DuPage Co., 1 hour's ride from Chicago, two pleasant and convenient resident houses; one, 1-acre lot; cost it $2,800; the other with acre-lot, 8 rooms, $2,500; 3 minutes' walk from depot; good sidewalk, title perfect. Half may remain 4 or 5 years, if preferred. Apply to WM. SCARLETT, Aurora, Ill.

FOR SALE—24 MILES FROM LITCHFIELD, Hinsdale County, Mich., 83 acres, 18 hard maple timber; good barn and house; good well and spring water; orchard of 3 acres; well fenced in 5 acre lots. Address or apply to W. H. HARPER & CO., 252 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, furnished, or will rent separate. Inquire at 19 Pierce-st., West Side, between Van Buren and Harrison-sts.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 30 SOUTH Water-st., head of Market. Also offices above. Inquire on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE ROOM, UNFURnished, suitable for office or sleeping-room. Inquire on premises, 265 West Madison-st., over J. B. Shay's dry goods store.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, terms very low, 91 Third-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—THE LAND which is being advertised over the signatures of Wisner Brothers as "Henry Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition to Maplewood" is not under the control of the Maplewood Company, and does not adjoin the Maplewood property, and is not accessible by steam or horse cars, and we doubt if there is any such addition to Maplewood recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County.

A. R. WING & CO. are the only parties who have Maplewood property for sale, which is ornamented with several thousand elms and maples. A number of fine residences have been erected; sidewalks have been laid; the Artesian Well is flowing at the rate of 200 gallons per minute of pure water; the railway station is located on this property. Commutation fare 6 cents; while the Wisner property is without such improvements. Parties wishing to purchase in the vicinity will do well to visit the Genuine Maplewood before making purchases, as we are the only parties who can give a Clear Title to the Original Maplewood property. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Price of lots from $275 to $450. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSton, and Glencoe, seventeen houses and cottages, of from 5 to 10 rooms (seven of them new); prices from $1,200 to $5,500; 1-4 cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest (or for monthly payments). I offer no property but my own, and therefore have no commissions to make. I cannot be undersold. You that want homes give me a trial. C. R. BROWNE, Room 12, 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE suburban residence, three minutes' walk from Hyde Park Station, 30 minutes' ride from Madison-st., south and east front, corner lot 75x150 feet; house is 23x36 feet, two stories, brick walls under house; rooms large and well arranged; gas and water-pipes. Would prefer small house and lot as part payment. See plan of house at office of GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—$200, ONLY $50 DOWN, BALANCE AT 8 per cent interest. I am authorized by owner to sell for next 30 days lots in the village of Jefferson, 7 miles from Court House. Trains every hour; commutation fare 7c; lots 3 minutes' walk from depot. Best bargain you can make either to improve or for an investment. A. G. STOREY, 44 Green-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—Improved farms, 40 to 500 acres, more or less. Address or call on the owner from 9 to 11, at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AT HYDE Park, with lot 49x168 to alley, $500 cash, balance on monthly payments. Price $4,500. GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, ONE-HALF acre of land, with 40 fruit trees, two blocks from dummy, for $1,800, monthly payments to suit. E. DUNN, 1285 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN property, improved and unimproved, in Ravenswood, 20 minutes' ride from Chicago; lots 50x150 feet; on easy terms. WM. A. TRAVIS, 669 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—8 LOTS, SOUTH front, on Forty-seventh-st., in midst of improvements. Very cheap. GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—IN HINSDALE, 12 MILES FROM Chicago, one block, 3½ acres, $1,000. One block, 4½ acres, $1,000. One block, 5 acres, $1,000. Will make fine country homes. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE A RESIDENCE LOT 25 or 30 feet front for 5 or 10 years; must be north of Harrison, south of Kinzie, west of Halsted-sts., and east of Ashland-av. Address, stating location, with full particulars, F 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED property on Burnside, Butterfield, and Cross sts., west of State-st., for customers. Owners will please hand in lists. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF years, or purchase, a corner lot, of some 30 feet front, on which to erect a wholesale boot and shoe factory. Address L 24, Tribune office, naming location and terms.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—FROM 30 TO 100 feet in burnt district. First payment to be a residence, well furnished, on West Washington-st., beyond the Park. Give full particulars. Address X 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, CORner lot on North State or Dearborn-sts., south of Chicago-av. Address E 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON LEASED LOT IN exchange for lots that I am selling at $200 each. Lots are but 2½ miles from limits, one block from depot. A. G. STOREY, 44 Green-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—HOUSE AND LOT ON South Side, with modern improvements. Prefer some of the cross streets, east of State, and south of Thirty-third street. Price not to be over $5,000, on easy payments. Would rent with privilege of purchasing. T. F. ANDREWS, 800 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN (CARPENter or builder preferred) that can command from $2,000 to $3,000 cash, can learn of a business that is A No. 1; and will pay from $5,000 to $10,000 cash yearly in this city. None but principals need apply. For particulars call on G. S. LACY, Westminster Hotel, No. 871 Wabash-av., between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., to-day.

A SALOON LICENSE, SPLENDID BRAND new cooking stove with a fine lot of kitchen furniture suitable for a hotel or restaurant for sale at a bargain. Also a lot of tables, glasses, silverware, etc., at SCHLOSSMAN & NEWMAN, 834 State-st.

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE. A live man, with $400 to $1,000 and an office in Chicago, can make money. Address C L B, Box 93, Elgin, Ill.

A PLANING MILL AND SASH AND DOOR factory, doing a good cash business, for sale; located 60 miles from Chicago, and also an established branch depot in Chicago. Address P. O. Box 604, Racine, Wis., or call at 87 East Indiana-st., Chicago.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWelry business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about $6,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 74, Kansas City, Mo.

A CHANCE TO MAKE ABOUT $15,000 IN 15 months; business light, easy, and well established; no bonus required. 992 South State-st.

A MILK ROUTE FOR SALE. INQUIRE AT 776 South State-st.

DRUG STORE, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, and in a good location, for sale. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars, address H. S. MUNSON, Linneus, Mo.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE, IN CASTLETON, Stark County, Illinois. A rare opportunity, it being one of the best grain points in the State, together with a lumber yard doing a good business; also, for sale or rent, in Bradford, a blacksmith shop and tools, old stand, on easy terms. For information apply to K. A. SHAW, Bradford, Stark Co., Ill.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY GROCERY, LEASE 4 years, for sale cheap. Good trade, stock small and fresh. West side, near Union Park. Also Restaurant with ten furnished rooms attached. Rare chance. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF STORE near Madison-st. for sale. Call at 92 South Halsted-st.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUAble property—New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 50 m feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 brls per day, and is first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances thereto. The saw mill furnishes fuel for the flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $30 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa. Mississippi River on one side of it and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

THE NEATEST CIGAR STORE AND SAMPLE room in the city for sale at a bargain. Long lease, cheap rent. Two-story house, upper part furnished. Apply at 93 South Desplaines-st.

$500 TO $800 WILL SECURE AN INTEREST in an established business, yielding a large profit. Employment given if desired. E 12, Tribune office.

$25,000 TO $30,000 WILL BUY OUT A first-class fancy dry goods business with good-will of trade. Firm old and well established, and doing a good paying business. Location of store first-class. Stock mostly bought since the fire. Illness of family the cause for change. Address DRY GOODS & CO., care Letter Carrier No. 24, Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—THREE NOTES FOR $1,000 EACH, due in 6, 18 and 30 months, secured by trust deed to improved city property. Address K 39, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, and other chattels. R. F. AIMES & CO., 690 Wabash.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED REAL estate. LYMAN & JACKSON, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG OR SHORT TIME in sums to suit, on good security. Secured notes bought and sold. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses on leased ground, pianos, and other collateral security. E. ROGERS, 137 W. Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO CITY property, where title is perfect, in sums of $10,000 to $15,000 and upwards. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, silverware, pianos, and all kinds of valuable personal property, 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON SHORT TIME, SECured mortgages, leasehold and real estate securities. C. R. HAGERTY, 114 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 79 South Canal-st.

$3,500 WANTED FOR 3 YEARS, ON TWO houses and lots worth $7,000. No commission. Address B 60 Tribune office.

$30,000 TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL sums, long or short time, real estate security. LOUIS L. PALMER, 481 Wabash-av.

$30,000 TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL sums, long or short time, real estate security. LOUIS L. PALMER, Attorney at Law, 481 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO ESTABLISH A stock farm for raising and training fine horses and trotters, by a man with experience in the business, and has got some of the best trotting stock in America, or the advertiser would take an active part in one already established. Address HORSEMAN, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE IRON FENCE business. $3,000 to $5,000. The best of references given and required. Call on T. W. W., No. 195 Washington-st., near Clifton House. Hours from 3 to 5.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO MANUfacture a new machine. This is a rare opportunity to make a fortune. Address X 14, Tribune branch office, South Side.

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL INVEST $400 or $500 in any paying business with either lady or gentleman; lady preferred. Address, stating where to call, M 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENgineer wants to invest between $3,000 and $10,000 in a well-established business. Address I & J 20, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ANY PERSON WITH from $1,000 to $3,000 cash in hand can learn of an excellent opportunity of investing the same, with or without services, in a well-established, first-class business. None but those that mean business need reply. Address, with full name, N 91, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUILDER, A stranger in the city, who thoroughly understands his business, and can furnish $4,000 or $5,000 capital, and best of references, wishes to take an interest with a responsible party who can command a good run of work and furnish satisfactory references. Address, for one week, giving real name, BUILDER, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH money, any amount, can invest the same very advantageously by addressing Box 157, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY FOR CITY AND country. F. MARSH, 87 West Randolph-st., Bruckman House.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL PICTURES. Liberal inducements given to good men. Apply to HUGH McDOUGALL, 374 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR LIFE OF FISK AND his associates, and rulers of New York. For best agents' goods in America call or address GOODSPEED'S Empire Book, Map, and picture House, 51 South Carpenter-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CHICAGO AND the Northwest, for our new book, "The Bright Side of New York," by a City Missionary; 800 pages, 200 engravings. Send stamp for circulars. IRA S. SMITH, Publisher, 1160 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A MARRIED man, sober and reliable in every way, who understands the care of horses and carriages, cows and garden, and general work about a gentleman's place. Will furnish a house. Steady work and good pay. Address, with references, and general statement of how you have been employed, JOHN B WALL, Chicago.

WANTED—FIVE ACTIVE YOUNG MEN TO sell books, papers, &c., on railroad; good trains. Personal or other security, from $25 to $50, required, if suitable, steady employment. Apply at News Agency, office T. P. & W. Depot, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—DIRECTORY CANVASSERS—A few A No. 1 men, who thoroughly understand the business, to work on a business directory outside the city. None others need apply. Address, with full particulars, V 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $2,500 to $4,000 in cash. Liberal salary. Steady employment, and good security for money. Address G B, Lock Box 900, Beardstown, Ill.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING salesman familiar with the general grocery trade. Address C 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—BARKEEPER AT 849 ARCHER-AV.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE MAN AND wife to go a short distance in the country; man to work on fruit farm, wife to do general housework for small family. J. H. GILBERT, 132 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR A CITY lumber yard; one that can sell lumber in the country preferred. Address, with references, R 89 Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, RELIABLE salesman, thoroughly posted in the sash and door business, to travel for a first-class manufacturing establishment. One who can control a large Western trade preferred. Address, with real name, Y 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN OF FAIR ADDRESS, WANTing a legitimate, respectable business in which they can make at least $100 per month, call on or address KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN to make himself useful in an oyster house. Apply this morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at RACE BROS., basement 21 West Madison-st.

WANTED—25 CHOPPERS FOR PINERIES IN Michigan, wages from $30 to $40 per month and board. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WILLING TO work, and of good address. Apply, in handwriting, to I & J 18, Tribune office. References required.

WANTED—10 MEN FOR THE CITY AND 500 for the country. $5 to $8 a day easily made the year round on $2 to $10 capital. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GOOD CITY CANVASSERS—A liberal commission allowed, and the work will pay big. Apply, with references, at Room 5, 58 South Canal-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE CITY. Light and profitable business. Call at once. 39 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WAITERS (WHITE) at the Imperial Dining parlors, 51 South Canal-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO GOOD ENTRY CLERKS. C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., cor. Congress and State sts.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. ADDRESS, STATing experience, salary expected, and references, M 35, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD STAIR BUILDER, WHO is capable of taking charge. Inquire at 45 Lumber-st., near Twelfth.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOT AND SHOEMAKER right away, at No. 798 Archer-av. Good wages and steady work.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD HARNESS MAKERS. Steady employment. Address H. B. HUTCHINSON, Niles, Mich.

WANTED—A GOOD BREAD, CAKE AND cracker baker to take charge of a small shop in the country. A steady single person preferred. Address, for two days, V 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BAKER AT APPLETON, WIS. Steady work the year round. Address S. & W. W., Box 561.

WANTED—A WATCHMAN THAT UNDERstands steam. None but a sober man need apply. Address A 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD TIN-PLATE AND SHEETiron worker. None but a thorough mechanic need apply. 355 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO WATCHMAKERS AT ONCE. J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st.

WANTED—ROOFING TINNERS. INQUIRE at 240 East Madison-st., rear shop.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG LADY to travel with a gift show; one to learn a short lecture and sing a few songs on the stage, and willing to travel on a small salary. Send picture, and address, for one week, N. KOOSA, P. O. Box 124, Lincoln, Ill.

WANTED—SHIRT IRONERS AT 85 WEST Washington-st., up stairs. WILSON BROS.

WANTED—A BUSINESS LADY TO SOLICIT advertisements from business houses in a first-class work. Must be smart, and of good address. Address K 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES OF PLEASING address desiring an easy and pleasant employment. Address A Z, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer. No other need apply at 171 Thirty-first-st., near Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 871 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do kitchen work. Good wages paid. Inquire at 204 South Sangamon st.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, MUST BE good cook, washer and ironer. Work light; wages $4. Apply, with references, at 621 Adams-st.

WANTED—AT 597 WEST MONROE-ST., FIRST-class cook, washer and ironer. Also, first-class second girl. References required.

WANTED—AT THE WESTERN-AV. HOTEL, 969 West Madison-st., one first-class diningroom girl. Call early.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR SECOND work in a private family. Apply at 297 Park-av.

WANTED—AT 27 PARK-AV., A COMPETENT girl to do general housework. Good wages will be paid to a good girl. No other need apply.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer and ironer for a private family. Best of wages paid. Apply, with references, to 341 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer for a small family, in a suburban town. Will pay the highest wages to an honest, capable woman. Address, with reference, J. F. WALL, Chicago.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron at 522 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AGED 15 OR 16 IN A small family, American or German preferred. Call Saturday or Monday at 528 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Good wages paid to a competent girl. Reference required. Apply at 663 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Family small. Good pay. Apply, for three days, at 150 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO PLAIN cooking in a boarding house. Good wages paid for such. Apply at 170 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family, who understands her business. Apply, with reference, to 1424 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, TO COOK, wash and iron; good wages. Also a woman who goes out by the day to wash and iron. Apply at 102 South Park-av., corner of Sixth st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. MUST come well recommended. Apply 675 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF WOMEN TO MAKE common pants. Apply to LEOPOLD KUH & CO., 170 Michigan-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTtage by a man and wife. Address B 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 6 OR 8 rooms, with barn attached, large enough for three horses, buggies, &c. E. E. SAGE, 50 and 52 North Canal st.

WANTED—TO RENT—EITHER A SMALL furnished cottage, or four rooms in a private family, suitable for housekeeping. Address P 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, with gas and fuel, within five minutes' walk of Morgan and Madison-sts. Address H P W, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR PART of a house, by a responsible party, with most undoubted references. Address or call on V. D. & CO., 238 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, 4 OR 5 rooms, suitable for housekeeping for two persons. Address METHODIST, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE by an A No. 1 tenant. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED front rooms, with board for gentleman and wife, east of Union Park. Address F 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished, for gentleman,—not in a private family. Address J & J 29, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLogy. Entrance examination, June 3, and October 3. For new catalogue and recent entrance examination papers, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

MATHEWS' MUSIC SCHOOL, AT 142 SOUTH Morgan-st., furnishes the best of piano lessons for $12.50 a term, three pupils in a class. Private lessons $20.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIERS' French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemayer, of Paris, 36 East Thirty-fifth-st., New York City. French classes for ladies three times a week.

PROF. DELOULME, 346 WEST MADISON-ST., thorough teacher of French, Piano, Singing, and Latin. Young ladies' class, $3 a month. Practice on his piano.

WANTED—A LADY TO GIVE INSTRUCTION on the Weed sewing machine. Must speak either German or French. Apply at 196 West Madison-st. WEED S. M. CO.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A CORNER LOT, 100 FEET FRONT, near the Pacific Hotel, suitable for a hotel or business. Will furnish a portion of the money required for building. Address D 38, Tribune office.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE property known as "N. W. Excelsior Manufactory," situated on North Branch, near North Halsted-st. bridge; brick building, containing large engine, boilers, pump, steam dry house, etc., all nearly new, and in running order. Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE—20X198 ON MONROE-ST., BEtween LaSalle and Wells sts.; 100x100 southeast corner of Washington and Green sts. GEO. V. BYRD, 385 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

MATRIMONIAL—PERSONS OF EITHER SEX desiring to marry will be brought into communication with those of the other sex desiring the same. Everything strictly private and confidential. Address Drawer 532, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF MIDDLE age desires correspondence with a widow or young lady of education and refinement. Object, matrimony. Address J. A. MARTIN, P. O. Box 168.

PERSONAL—SAMPSON: YOUR LAST RECeived. Proceed in your own way as soon as possible. I do as I said.

PERSONAL—THE RELATIVES OF A BOY named William Harrison White, sent to Chicago Reform School in October, 1864, will please communicate with Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDE-AWAKE young man of experience, as travelling salesman. Address P. O. Box 1209, Burlington, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as machinist and draughtsman. Address V 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, to look after horses or do chores. Is willing to make himself useful. Good references. Address Q 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED travelling man. Has large acquaintance and good references. Address X 29, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER of 7 years' experience, with good city references. Address S 70, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY THREE FIRST-class carpenters and trimmers. Steady work preferred. Also one rough workman. Address G H P, 296 West Lake st.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener. Can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Good references. Address O 50, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, AS cook; first-class boarding house preferred. Call or address 235 Burnside-st.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. She can give the best of city reference. Also a second girl. Residence 332 West Polk st., in the rear.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED German housekeeper, in a first-class American or German family. For references, apply at 153 Archer-av., up stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—UNFURNISHED SUITE of front rooms on second floor, with board.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—A SINGLE ROOM FOR lady or gent, with board. Two day boarders can be accommodated.

177 WEST MONROE-ST.—DOUBLE PARLOR with two bedrooms adjoining, unfurnished, with board. Also single rooms, furnished, with board.

210 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A NICE FRONT room and alcove furnished or not, with or without board, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, one-half block from street cars. Gas in room, and also heat by furnace.

467½ MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE ROOM with closet attached. Also single room, in a private family.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICE ROOM, with first-class board, for two young men. Terms reasonable. References required.

755 WABASH-AV.—UNFURNISHED ROOM, except carpet and curtains. To rent to gentlemen and wife, with board. Day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR AND ROOM FOR one gentleman, with board, near First Congregational Church, West Side. Address R 91, Tribune office.

SEVENTH DOOR SOUTH OF TWELFTH-ST., and Indiana-av., pleasant front room, with fire, for two single gentlemen. Terms $7.00 a week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AN ELDERLY AMERICAN GENTLEman, retired from business, desires permanent board in a private family where there are no children, convenient to horse cars. South Side most desirable. Write full particulars to A B, care C. R. Field & Co., 418 Wabash-av., Chicago.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN strictly private family—front room. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., M, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG MAN IN a private family; must be near Madison st., and west of Peoria. Address E 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—DAY BOARD WITHIN 10 MINUTES' walk from Bartlett's Church; coarse bread and prompt meals; a Yankee lady preferred. Address G W L, 469 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

B. T. BABBITT'S MACHINERY, ENGINES and boilers, fire pumps, steam and power pumps. Engines and pumps can be seen in operation at our show-rooms. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE 15 HORSE stationary engine (new). Will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for lumber or brick. Address ENGINE, Branch Office, 469 Wabash-av.

STEAM ENGINES FROM 4 TO 14-INCH BORE on hand, ready for delivery. Boilers, with all fixtures, at short notice and low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

WOOD & MANN PORTABLE ENGINES FULL assortment on hand. Can ship any size on receipt of order, and all kinds of engines and saw-mill machinery, at ROCHESTER MACHINERY MFG. CO., 37 and 39 South Canal st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—IF YOU WANT TO BUY CARriages or wagons, why don't you call on FLETCHER, LAZEAR, & CHENEY, 145 Michigan-av., where you can buy cheap.

FOR SALE—A FINE CARRIAGE HORSE, well trained, and sound, weighs 1,050 pounds; a lady can drive him. Apply to J. N. BARKER, 46 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF MATCHED bay horses, 7 and 8 years old, weight 2,600 lbs., one year from the country; suitable for carriage or fancy delivery team. J. F. TEMPLE & SONS, corner Polk and Canal-sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW 3-SPRING EXPRESS OR delivery wagon, horse and harness; horse 7 years old, sound and kind, weighs 1,300. Can be seen at 208 Twenty ninth-st.

FOR SALE—BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 196 Twenty second st., corner State, have on sale several good business horses, spring wagon, and harness. We are at all times prepared to buy, sell, or exchange horses, buggies, wagons, carriages, and harness of every description, or advance 50 per cent, at bank rates, upon property left with us for sale.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS SQUARE-box, open buggy, and team wagon, cheap for cash, at 120 Third av; inquire in rear.

JUST RECEIVED—AT PATRICK'S AVENUE stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av., two car loads of heavy draught horses, averaging 1,200 to 1,500 pounds each.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES—C. & F. C. & B. Co's stable, corner of Twenty-ninth and State sts. Cheap horses for sale.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HORSE AND buggy, for which we will pay a liberal price for the use of for a few months. Will guarantee safe return, &c. H. S. EVERHART & CO., 510 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A DRAY, DRAY HORSE, AND harness; also good buggy horse, for daily use. Inquire at Lime Office, 868 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport; loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1134 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1032.

DIVORCES OBTAINED, LEGALLY, QUIETLY, and without publicity. All confidential business carefully conducted. Damages collected. Charges low. Drawer 523, Chicago, Ill.

I HAVE A LOT OF NEW WATCHES, &C., FOR wholesale trade. Cash paid for old gold and silver. Second hand watches &c. taken in exchange. Remember, the cheapest house in America. 24 Canal st.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 562 Wabash-av.

PATENTS SOLICITED, OBTAINED, BOUGHT and sold. Patent and copyright laws a specialty. Fees low. F. J. SEYBOLD, 497 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CONTRACTS FOR MASONRY AND bricklaying; fronts laid in Philadelphia style by Philadelphia bricklayers. Address THEOBALD & CO., 186 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 66 West Madison-st. Branch 181 East Twenty second-st.

WANTED—A TICKET OR PASS TO CINCINnati and return. Address S 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LUMBER DEALERS, BUILDers, and Contractors—Bids wanted for 1,500,000 sawed pine lath, in bundles of 50, delivered on track of N. W. R. R. Address DICKINSON & SKINNER, Commission Merchants, 267 Michigan-av.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

$100,000 WORTH OF WATCHES AT ALmost your own price, silver, American lever, only $12; ladies' gold, $18, good silver open-face, $3; clothing, revolvers, violins, accordions, &c., &c. Carpenters' tools, all kinds, at half price, to pay advances. JAMES C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 34 North Canal-st., between Randolph and Lake.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—I WILL SELL OR EXchange for city property, a fine residence near St. Louis; street cars pass the door; healthy location; good schools, and convenient for parties doing business in St. Louis. For further particulars address G K H, 253 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CHICAGO PROPerty, or Illinois and Missouri lands and Central Illinois town property, for a stock of hardware, or stoves and tin ware, or both, in some good town or city in Illinois, Iowa, or Kansas. Would pay some money. Address, giving location, size of stock, and particulars, J M C, Henry, Ill.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CITY REAL ESTATE and cash for engine and boiler of 15 to 20 horse power. Apply at 175 East Randolph-st.

WILL EXCHANGE—LOT ON SHURTLEFF av. 175 feet south of Thirty-first-st., for a lot on Hubbard, between Wood and Robey-sts. Address WM. S. M'NEIL, 919 State st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—TO BUY 1,200,000 OLD BRICKS. Must be in the best condition. Proposals for all or any part of the above-mentioned number, stating the lowest cash price, and the place where they are stored, will be received under W. H., Letter Carrier No. 108.

SEWING MACHINES.

CLOSING OUT SALE—WE OFFER OUR ENtire stock, about two hundred new and second-hand sewing machines, for sale at a great sacrifice, to close. Purchasers will do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere. Great bargains. Terms cash. WESTERN SEWING MACHINE CO., 195 West Madison.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF G. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—ALL those that have got Pianos to repair, it will be to their interest to send their Pianos to the Chicago Piano Manufactory, where there is proper tools and material to repair them with, and men that understand the theory and practicability of Piano Forte making, at 349 East Randolph-st. G. J. PRESTON.